



2007-08

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MIGRATION

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 28 JUL 2009

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INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Neil Scott on Canberra (02) 6252 5959.

NOTES

- ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION** This publication brings together statistics on international migration into and out of Australia, internal migration (including interstate and intrastate) within Australia and information on overseas-born residents of Australia.
- STATUS OF DATA WITHIN THIS PUBLICATION** Estimated resident population (ERP) by country of birth and interstate migration estimates are final for years up to and including 2005–06, revised for 2006–07 and preliminary for 2007–08. Overseas migration estimates are final for years up to and including 2006–07 and preliminary for 2007–08. See paragraphs 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes for further information.
- NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION** In 2007 the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) introduced improved methods for calculating net overseas migration (NOM). It has been used in calculating Australia's official estimated resident population (ERP) since September quarter 2006. As a result a break in the NOM time series exists from the 2006–07 financial year. Caution should be taken when comparing estimates over time. For further information see paragraphs 22 to 32 of the Explanatory Notes and the Technical Note - *Improved Methods for Calculating Net Overseas Migration from September quarter 2006 and onwards* available soon under the Explanatory Notes tab with the electronic release of this publication.
- Experience in using the new NOM methodology, as well as the subsequent availability of new information, has indicated that it may be possible to make further improvements to the preliminary estimates. The ABS is investigating this and will consult with major users in the later part of 2009 regarding improvements to the methodology.
- A time series of final NOM from 2004 onwards is available electronically as a data cube (in Supertable format) from the downloads tab of this publication on the ABS website.
- CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE** The annual release date of this publication has changed from the usual scheduled release of March to July due to the introduction of the improved methods of calculating NOM. Final NOM data is now available 6 months later, 21 months after the end of the financial year instead of 15 months after.
- The content of this publication has been reviewed. Tables previously in the printed publication (PDF format) have been removed and are now available electronically as data cubes (in Supertable or Excel format) from this publication on the ABS website. The time series data cube *Permanent arrivals, Country of birth* is no longer available under this catalogue number but will be available in future in *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).
- Data on the state and territory composition of Australia's ERP by country of birth are only available for census years. Updated data based on the 2006 Census are now available electronically as a data cube (in Excel format) under the Downloads tab of this publication on the ABS website.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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- 1 Population change, Summary - Australia—June 1981 onwards (quarterly)

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- 2** Population change, Components - States and territories—June 1981 onwards (quarterly)
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- 12** Permanent movement, settlers, country of birth, major groups and selected source countries: Original

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
DIAC	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship
DIMA	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
DIMIA	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
MER	migration effectiveness ratio
NIM	net interstate migration
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
OAD	overseas arrivals and departures
PA	permanent arrival
PD	permanent departure
PES	Census of Population and Housing Post Enumeration Survey
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
Tas.	Tasmania
TRIPS	Travel and Immigration Processing System
UK, CIs & IOM	United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man
USA	United States of America
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

MIGRATION IN CONTEXT

- In 2007–08 net overseas migration (NOM, 213,700 persons) exceeded natural increase (145,600 persons), remaining the major contributor to Australia's population growth for the third consecutive year. The preliminary estimate of NOM represented 59% of Australia's population growth for the year.
- In 2007–08 net interstate migration (NIM) was a major source of population loss for New South Wales (28% or 21,900 persons) and South Australia (26% or 4,500 persons).

NET OVERSEAS
MIGRATION (NOM)

- In 2007–08 NOM contributed 1.0% to Australia's 1.7% total population growth rate. Only once over the previous three decades has NOM made a higher contribution (1.1% in 2006–07).
- In numeric terms in 2007–08 NOM was 213,700 persons, comprising of 442,100 NOM arrivals minus 228,400 NOM departures.
- The main effect of NOM on Australia's age structure was that it resulted in a larger proportion of persons of early working age. In 2007–08, persons in the 15–34 years age group represented 61% of NOM compared with 28% of Australia's population.
- In 2007–08 NOM made a positive contribution to the population of all states and territories with the most populous states recording the greatest gains: New South Wales gained 61,300 persons, Victoria 58,100 and Queensland 41,200.
- In the year ended June 2008, travellers contributing to NOM were born in over 200 countries. Travellers born in China were the highest contributors to NOM (28,700 persons) followed by New Zealand (27,400), the United Kingdom (24,000) and India (23,900).
- The sex ratios of travellers by birthplace varied substantially. For NOM arrivals India had the highest sex ratio (166 males per 100 females) while Japan had the lowest sex ratio (67 males per 100 females). A similar pattern was evident for NOM departures.
- Of the countries of birth contributing to temporary NOM arrivals, India added the most to the population (31,800 persons) followed by China (29,500) and the United Kingdom (23,700).
- Education (38%) was the main reason for journey for temporary NOM arrivals. Countries with a high rate reporting education as their main reason were China (69%), India (59%) and Malaysia (52%).

AUSTRALIA'S DIVERSE
POPULATION

- At 30 June 2008, the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia was 21.4 million people with one quarter (5.5 million people) being born overseas.
- The proportions of immigrants born in North-West Europe and Southern and Eastern Europe are in decline, with each region falling 0.8 percentage points between 1998 and 2008. Conversely, the proportions of migrants from North-East Asia and Southern and Central Asia are increasing, with each region up by 1 percentage point between 1998 and 2008.

AUSTRALIA'S DIVERSE POPULATION *continued*

- At 30 June 2008, persons born in the United Kingdom continued to be the largest group of overseas-born residents, accounting for 5.4% of Australia's total population. Persons born in New Zealand accounted for 2.3% of Australia's total population, followed by persons born in China (1.5%), India (1.1%) and Italy (1.0%).
- Between 1998 and 2008 the number of Australia-born residents increased at an average rate of 1.1% per year, while the number of overseas-born residents increased at 2.4% per year.
- At 30 June 2008, the highest proportions of overseas-born persons, as a percentage of Australia's population, were in the 40–44 and 45–49 years age groups for both males and females.
- The median age of all Australian residents was 36.9 years at 30 June 2008. The Australia-born median age was 33.2 years compared with 45.7 years for the overseas-born.
- Of the 50 most common countries of birth the highest median ages were recorded for Italy (66.8 years) and Hungary (65.3 years). The lowest median ages were recorded for Sudan (25.2 years) and Afghanistan (28.5 years).
- Of the 50 most common countries of birth the highest sex ratio was recorded for Bangladesh residents (159 males per 100 females) followed by Pakistan (144). The lowest sex ratios were recorded by Thailand (54) and Japan (57).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

- During 2007–08, 360,800 people moved interstate, 0.6% higher than the previous year (358,700 movements).
- Of the states and territories in 2007–08, Queensland continued to record the largest net population gain of 23,100 persons due to net interstate migration (NIM) while New South Wales recorded the largest net loss of 21,900 persons.
- The greatest proportional impact on a state's or territory's population from NIM continues to be experienced by the Northern Territory, although it has declined from that recorded in the early 1990's. In 2007–08, the Northern Territory recorded a 7.8% increase to its population through interstate arrivals and a 7.3% decrease due to interstate departures.
- Over the 10 years to 2007–08, Queensland, Western Australia and Victoria were the only states or territories to record average net gains due to interstate migration (26,600, 770 and 270 persons per year respectively).
- New South Wales and South Australia recorded the largest average net population losses due to interstate migration over the 10 years to 2007–08 (23,400 and 2,700 persons per year respectively).
- Persons aged 20–34 years accounted for 39% of all interstate movers in 2007–08, while comprising 21% of the total population.
- Persons aged 50 years and over were less likely to move interstate than younger persons. They accounted for 15% of the total number of interstate migrants in 2007–08, while comprising 31% of the total population.
- In 2007–08 the median age of all interstate movers was 28.3 years.

POPULATION MOBILITY

- Population mobility in this chapter has used census data and compares between an individual's usual place of residence on census night (8 August 2006) and their place of usual residence 1 year earlier or 5 years earlier.

POPULATION MOBILITY

continued

- During the intercensal period 2001–06, 6.6 million people (40.3% of the population), aged five years and over (as at Census night 8 August 2006), changed their place of usual residence in Australia.
- Of this 6.6 million, 86.0% moved within the same state or territory.
- While the 25–29 year age group, for both males and females, was the most mobile age group in 2001–06, females had a higher propensity to move than males.
- Mobility rates of immigrants were higher on arrival and for the first decade of their residence in Australia than Australia-born rates. Long term, overseas-born rates were lower than for Australia-born. For overseas-born, between 1996–2000, the mobility rate was 60.5%. Long term the mobility rate for immigrants was considerably lower at 28.9% for immigrants who arrived in Australia before 1986. This in part, reflects the fact that many of these migrants are now older and less likely to move. The mobility rate for Australia-born at the 2006 Census was 41.6%.
- Of the selected countries of birth, at the 2006 Census, the highest mobility rate was recorded by Pakistan (54.0%) followed by New Zealand (53.4%), countries with relatively low median ages in the Australian population, as seen in Table 4.6 (31.5 years and 38.9 years respectively). The lowest mobility rates were recorded by Italy (14.3%) and Greece (14.0%), countries with high median ages in the Australian population (66.8 years and 64.9 years respectively).
- During 2001–2006, Indigenous Australians moved more than non-Indigenous Australians (standardised by age) with 42.3% of the Indigenous people changing their place of usual residence compared with 41.7% of the non-Indigenous people. In contrast, the reverse was true for interstate movements with a standardised rate of 4.3% of the Indigenous people moving interstate compared with 4.7% of the non-Indigenous.
- The highest interstate mobility of Indigenous persons was from New South Wales to Queensland (19.4%) followed by Queensland to New South Wales (11.1%).

INTRODUCTION

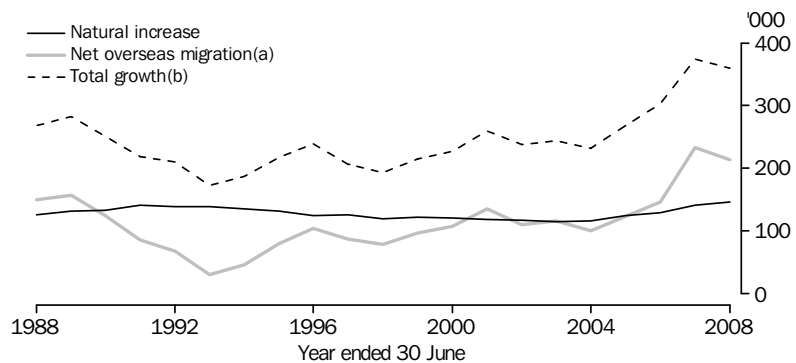
One of the core functions of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is to provide regular estimates of the growth, size and structure of the Australian population. These official population estimates, termed the estimated resident population (ERP), are used for a wide variety of purposes including the distribution of Australian Government funds to state, territory and local governments, as well as in the determination of the number of seats for each state and territory in the House of Representatives.

At the national level there are two components of Australia's population growth: natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and net overseas migration (NOM — the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia). Population growth at the state and territory level has three components: natural increase, NOM and net interstate migration (NIM — the net gain or loss of population through the change of a person's place of usual residence from one state or territory to another state or territory).

MIGRATION AND
POPULATION GROWTH

Each year Australia's population increases as a result of both natural increase and NOM. NOM is far more volatile than natural increase and in recent years, has accounted for over half of the population growth at the national level.

2.1 GROWTH AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, Australia



(a) Contains a break in time series at 30 June 2006—see paragraphs 22–23 of the Explanatory Notes. Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraph 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.
(b) Up to 30 June 2006 estimates include intercensal discrepancy.

Since Federation, natural increase has generally contributed more to Australia's annual population growth than NOM. Over the past 20 financial years NOM has exceeded natural increase a number of times. For the past three years NOM has made the greater contribution to population growth, reaching a peak of 232,800 persons in 2006–07. It should be noted that in 2001 a change in methodology to measure NOM was introduced and from 1997–98 to 2000–01 the category jumping adjustment was set to zero (see

MIGRATION AND
POPULATION GROWTH
continued

paragraphs 34–40 of the Explanatory Notes). In 2007–08 NOM's contribution to population growth was 213,700 persons.

In percentage terms, over the 20 year period ending 30 June 2008, natural increase's contribution to population growth reached a high of 80% in 1992–93 and a low of 38% in 2006–07. Conversely, NOM's high was 62% in 2006–07 and the low was 17% in 1992–93. The low coincided with an economic downturn in Australia in the early 1990s. The changes in methodology for NOM should be taken into account with any analysis of these comparisons.

The year ended 30 June 2008 showed a continuation of trends in population growth observed over the past two decades, with relatively stable natural increase and fluctuating NOM. These fluctuations were largely the result of changes in the Australian Government's immigration targets, movement of New Zealand citizens to and from Australia, movement of temporary NOM migrants (see Chapter 3), and prevailing economic conditions in Australia and overseas.

At 30 June 2008, the Australian population (ERP) was 21.4 million people. Over the preceding 12 months the population increased by 359,300 persons, representing a growth rate of 1.7%. In 2007–08, the preliminary estimate of NOM was 213,700 persons, the second highest on record and representing 59% of Australia's population growth for the year. The remainder (41%) of this growth was due to natural increase. The highest estimate of NOM was 232,800 persons in the 2006–07 financial year, representing 62% of population growth.

2.2 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE (a), Australia—Numbers and growth rates—2007–08

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust.
Number ('000)									
ERP 30 June 2007	6 904.9	5 221.3	4 196.0	1 585.8	2 113.0	493.2	214.8	341.1	21 072.5
Natural increase	39.9	37.2	33.6	7.8	18.7	2.5	2.9	3.1	145.6
Net overseas migration	61.3	58.1	41.2	14.3	34.7	1.5	1.0	1.7	213.7
Net interstate migration	-21.9	-2.7	23.1	-4.5	4.8	0.3	1.2	-0.3	. .
Growth	79.2	92.5	97.9	17.6	58.2	4.3	5.0	4.5	359.3
ERP 30 June 2008	6 984.2	5 313.8	4 293.9	1 603.4	2 171.2	497.5	219.8	345.6	21 431.8
Growth rate (%)									
Natural increase	0.58	0.71	0.80	0.49	0.89	0.50	1.33	0.91	0.69
Net overseas migration	0.89	1.11	0.98	0.90	1.64	0.31	0.45	0.49	1.01
Net interstate migration	-0.32	-0.05	0.55	-0.28	0.23	0.07	0.56	-0.08	. .
Growth	1.15	1.77	2.33	1.11	2.76	0.88	2.33	1.32	1.71

. . not applicable

(a) Estimates for all components of population change and ERP for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraph 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

MIGRATION AND THE
STATES AND TERRITORIES

Natural increase usually contributes the most to population growth at the national level, as seen over the last 20 years in Figure 2.1. However, overseas migration and interstate migration are both key contributors to the growth, size and structure of the population of each state and territory and can have a strong impact by either adding to the population or causing the population to decline.

MIGRATION AND THE STATES AND TERRITORIES
continued

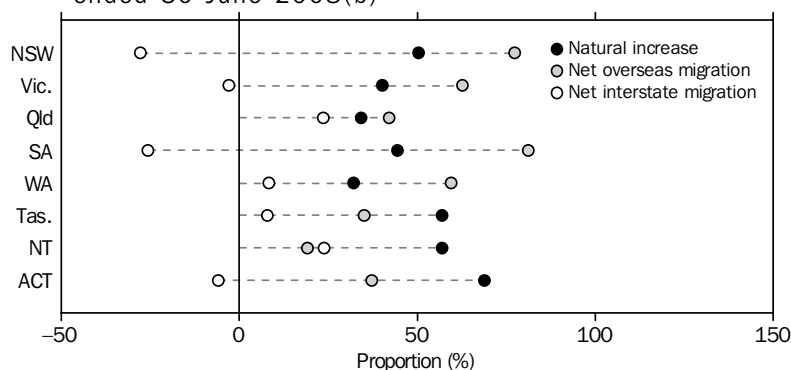
All states and territories experienced positive population growth in the year ended 30 June 2008, however the proportion that each component contributed to population growth varied between the states and territories. In the year ended 30 June 2008 for Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory natural increase was the major contributor to population growth (Figure 2.3).

Net overseas migration

For the year ended 30 June 2008 all states and territories experienced positive NOM (see Figure 2.3). NOM was the major component of population growth in South Australia at 81% (14,300 persons), New South Wales at 77% (61,300 persons), Victoria at 63% (58,100 persons), Western Australia at 60% (34,700 persons) and Queensland at 42% (41,200 persons). The remaining states and territories gained population through NOM but it was not the major component of population growth. NOM accounted for 37% (1,700 persons) of the Australian Capital Territory's population growth in 2007–08, 35% (1,500 persons) for Tasmania and 19% (1,000 persons) for the Northern Territory.

As shown in Table 2.2, Western Australia had the highest net overseas migration growth rate (1.6%) and Tasmania (0.3%) had the lowest.

2.3 POPULATION COMPONENTS, Proportion of total growth(a)—Year ended 30 June 2008(b)



(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for the year ended 30 June 2008.
(b) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

Net interstate migration

Preliminary NIM for the year ended 30 June 2008 (see Figure 2.3) was not the major component of population growth for any of the states and territories. However, it was a major source of population loss for New South Wales and South Australia, subtracting 28% (21,900 persons) and 26% (4,500 persons) respectively from their total population growth. In addition, the Australian Capital Territory lost 6% (300 persons) and Victoria lost 3% (2,700 persons) due to NIM. Those states and territories where NIM contributed positively to population growth were Queensland at 24% (23,100 persons), the Northern Territory also at 24% (1,200 persons), Western Australia at 8% (4,800 persons) and Tasmania also at 8% (300 persons). Overall, estimates of interstate migration for Australia showed there were 360,800 interstate movements for the year ended 30 June 2008.

INTERNATIONAL
COMPARISON

Information in this section is from the Population Division of the United Nations' *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*¹. International migration statistics presented therein are averaged over five years to improve comparability between countries. Note that NOM produced by the ABS differs from that provided by the United Nations, due to differences in methodology. The ABS estimates NOM at an average of 117,000 per year for 2000–05 and current projections at 178,000 per year for 2005–10. The United Nations estimates Australia's NOM at an average of 128,000 per year for 2000–05 and 100,000 for 2005–10.

Table 2.4 illustrates selected countries that gain or lose population through net migration. As with Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States of America experienced high net international migration rates in 2000–05 (rates above 3.5 per 1,000 population). Some countries experienced lower rates of growth (e.g. Malaysia, 1.2 per 1,000 population) while others had negative rates (e.g. India, –0.3 per 1,000 population). In numeric terms in the 2000–05 period, for the selected countries, the gains from net international migration ranged from an average 16,000 persons per year for Japan to 1.1 million persons for the United States of America. The losses ranged from 13,000 persons for the Republic of Korea to an average 412,000 persons per year for China.

2.4 NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, Selected countries(a)

	2000–05		2005–10		Percentage change 2000–05 to 2005–10
	Number	Migration rate(b)	Number	Migration rate(b)	
	'000	rate	'000	rate	%
Australia	128	6.5	100	4.8	–21.9
Canada	218	6.9	210	6.3	–3.7
China	–412	–0.3	–346	–0.3	–16.0
India	–308	–0.3	–200	–0.2	–35.1
Japan	16	0.1	30	0.2	87.5
Korea, Republic of	–13	–0.3	–6	–0.1	–53.8
Malaysia	30	1.2	26	1.0	–13.3
New Zealand	21	5.1	10	2.4	–52.4
South Africa	140	3.0	140	2.8	—
United Kingdom	190	3.2	190	3.1	—
United States of America	1 135	3.8	1 010	3.3	–11.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Medium variant.

(b) Net overseas migration per 1,000 population.

Source: *United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*.
Accessed 16 Mar 2009.

In the 2005–10 period, the United Nations estimates that while some countries will continue to gain population from net international migration the rate of gain will be reduced in most cases. For example, in 2005–10 New Zealand is estimated to gain an average of 10,000 persons per year from net international migration, a 52% decrease on the 2000–05 gain (21,000). Conversely, in 2005–10 period, Japan is estimated to gain an average of 30,000 persons from net international migration, an increase of 88% on the 2000–2005 figure (16,000 persons).

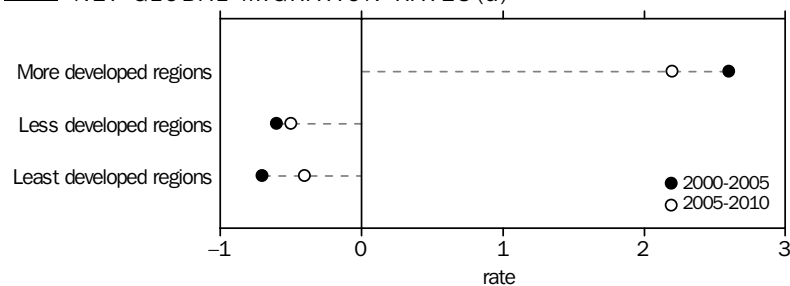
1 United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. Accessed 16 Mar 2009.

INTERNATIONAL
COMPARISON *continued*

For the countries that experienced negative net international migration in the selected periods the loss in 2005–10 is estimated to be less than that experienced in 2000–2005. For the Republic of Korea, the loss due to net international migration in 2005–10 was an average 6,000 persons per year, 54% less than the loss in the 2000–05 period (13,000 persons).

When examining the regions of the world (as defined by the United Nations Population Division) the estimates of international movements show the more developed regions gain population from migration whereas the less and least developed regions lose population from overseas migration (Figure 2.5). The medium projection suggests that there will be a decline in the migration rate for the more developed regions. Over time the migration rate is projected to drop from 2.6 per 1,000 population in 2000–05 to 2.2 per 1,000 population in 2005–10. This indicates that overtime a smaller proportion of people will leave the less developed and least developed regions for the more developed regions. The less developed regions will reduce their net migration rate from -0.6 to -0.5 per 1,000 population while the least developed regions will reduce their net migration rate from -0.7 to -0.4 per 1,000 population.

2.5 NET GLOBAL MIGRATION RATES (a)



(a) Net overseas migration per 1,000 population. Medium variant used.

Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. Accessed 16 Mar 2009.

INTRODUCTION

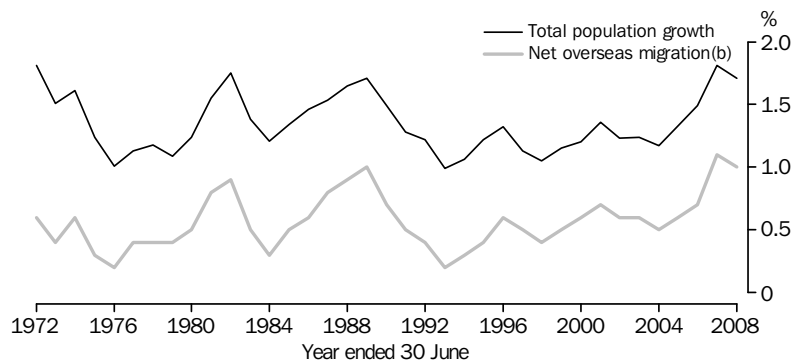
The growth, size and structure of Australia's population is affected by overseas migration each year. This migration impacts on issues such as the skilled and unskilled labour supply, cultural diversity, social cohesion, educational provision for overseas students and Australia's international obligations to assist refugees. Variations in the demographic characteristics of travellers that arrive in and depart from Australia also impact on policy decisions and future planning at all levels of government. The Australian government has a long-standing formal program of immigration to Australia but those residents wishing to emigrate have always been free to do so at any time.

In 2007 the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) introduced improved methods for calculating net overseas migration (NOM). As a result a break in the NOM time series exists from the 2006–07 financial year onwards. Additional information found under the Explanatory Notes tab is available with the electronic release of this publication in the Technical Note - *Improved Methods for Calculating Net Overseas Migration from September quarter 2006 and onwards*.

NET OVERSEAS
MIGRATION AND
POPULATION GROWTH

Each year Australia's population increases as a result of both natural increase and NOM. In 2007–08 preliminary NOM estimates added 213,700 persons to Australia's population. This represented 59% of Australia's total population growth for the year (359,300 persons).

3.1 POPULATION GROWTH RATE AND NOM CONTRIBUTION (a), Australia



(a) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.
 (b) The contribution that NOM makes to total population growth. NOM contains a break in time series from 2006–07—see paragraphs 22–23 of the Explanatory Notes.

Australia's total population growth rate for 2007–08 was 1.7% with NOM contributing 1.0% to this growth. Only once over the previous three decades has NOM had a higher rate and this was 1.1% in the previous year 2006–07. The peaks and troughs in Australia's population growth are clearly driven by NOM as shown in Figure 3.1. Over time however,

NET OVERSEAS
MIGRATION AND
POPULATION GROWTH
continued

the long-term trend shows that NOM has had an increasing contribution to Australia's population growth.

Table 3.2 shows the components of population change over the previous 20 years and the impact NOM has had each year on Australia's population growth. For example during the majority of this time period the contribution of NOM to population growth was less than half whereas in the last two years it has been the major contributor adding 62% and 59% respectively to Australia's total population growth for each year.

3.2 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, Australia

	COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE				POPULATION			
	<i>Net overseas migration</i> (a)	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	At end of period	Growth(b)	Growth(b)	NOM proportion of total growth
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
1988–89	157.4	250.2	118.8	131.4	16 814.4	282.3	1.71	55.8
1989–90	124.6	257.5	125.1	132.4	17 065.1	250.7	1.49	49.7
1990–91	86.4	261.2	119.6	141.6	17 284.0	218.9	1.28	39.5
1991–92	68.6	259.2	120.8	138.4	17 494.7	210.6	1.22	32.6
1992–93	30.0	260.0	121.3	138.6	17 667.1	172.4	0.99	17.4
1993–94	46.5	258.3	123.5	134.8	17 854.7	187.6	1.06	24.8
1994–95	80.1	258.2	126.2	132.0	18 071.8	217.0	1.22	36.9
1995–96	104.1	250.4	126.4	124.0	18 310.7	239.0	1.32	43.6
1996–97	87.1	253.7	127.3	126.4	18 517.6	206.9	1.13	42.1
1997–98	79.2	249.1	129.3	119.9	18 711.3	193.7	1.05	40.9
1998–99	96.5	250.0	128.3	121.7	18 925.9	214.6	1.15	45.0
1999–2000	107.3	249.3	128.4	120.9	19 153.4	227.5	1.20	47.1
2000–01	135.7	247.5	128.9	118.6	19 413.2	259.9	1.36	52.2
2001–02	110.6	247.3	130.3	117.0	19 651.4	238.2	1.23	46.4
2002–03	116.5	246.7	132.2	114.4	19 895.4	244.0	1.24	47.7
2003–04	100.0	249.1	133.2	115.9	20 127.4	231.9	1.17	43.1
2004–05	123.8	255.9	131.4	124.6	20 394.8	267.4	1.33	46.3
2005–06	146.8	263.5	134.0	129.5	20 697.9	303.1	1.49	48.4
2006–07	232.8	277.7	136.0	141.7	21 072.5	374.6	1.81	62.2
2007–08(c)	213.7	287.7	142.0	145.6	21 431.8	359.3	1.71	59.5

(a) Estimates for net overseas migration contain a break in time series. Estimates from 2006–07 use an improved methodology based on the 12/16 rule, all years prior to this use the 12/12 rule—see paragraphs 22–23 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Differences between total growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to 2006–07 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

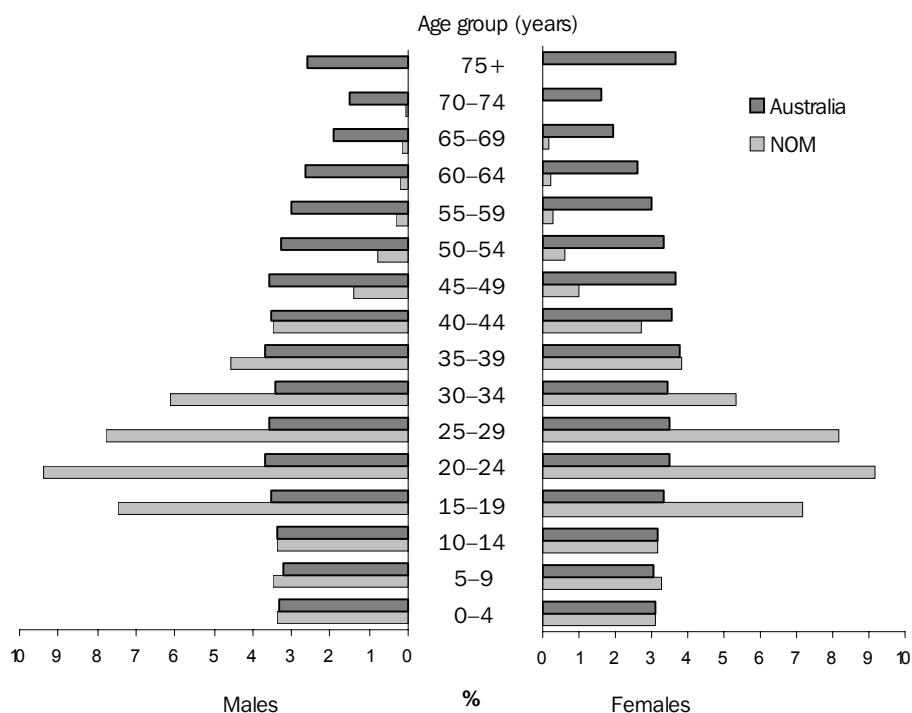
(c) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

AGE AND SEX

NOM by age and sex is the difference between each individual arrival added to the population by age and sex (NOM arrivals) and each individual departure subtracted from the population by age and sex (NOM departures). The main effect of NOM on the age structure of Australia's population is that it results in a larger proportion of persons of early working age (15–34 years). Each year however, NOM has little effect on the overall age structure or sex ratio of Australia's total population. The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females.

In 2007–08, persons aged 15–34 years comprised 61% of NOM compared to 28% of Australia's total population. Persons aged 0–14 years comprised 20% of NOM and 19% of Australia's population, and persons aged 65 years and over comprised 0.5% of NOM but 13% of Australia's population.

3.3 AUSTRALIAN AND NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION POPULATION STRUCTURES, Age and sex—2007–08



(a) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary – see paragraph 30–32 of the Explanatory Notes.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

In 2007–08, NOM contributed the greatest number of people to the most populous states: New South Wales with 61,300 persons, followed by Victoria (58,100) and Queensland (41,200). Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory recorded similar levels of NOM with 1,500 and 1,700 persons respectively while the Northern Territory had the lowest with 960 persons.

3.4 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Selected characteristics—State and territory—2007–08(a)

State or territory	NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION		NOM ARRIVALS			NOM DEPARTURES		
	no.	%	Overseas arrivals	Median age	Sex ratio(b)	Overseas Departures	Median age	Sex ratio(b)
New South Wales	61 293	28.7	144 640	26.7	101.5	83 347	29.3	99.2
Victoria	58 089	27.2	108 450	25.9	104.9	50 361	28.0	102.4
Queensland	41 241	19.3	87 236	26.9	100.9	45 995	28.6	97.7
South Australia	14 253	6.7	25 715	26.7	101.6	11 462	29.4	98.7
Western Australia	34 692	16.2	60 892	28.1	112.0	26 200	28.9	103.9
Tasmania	1 519	0.7	3 788	27.2	99.3	2 269	28.8	100.4
Northern Territory	962	0.5	4 698	29.8	117.1	3 736	30.7	125.1
Australian Capital Territory	1 669	0.8	6 685	27.7	104.8	5 016	29.4	101.5
Australia(c)	213 715	100.0	442 109	26.7	103.8	228 394	28.8	100.5

(a) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 30–32 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Males per 100 females.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

Median age

For those contributing to NOM in 2007–08, the median ages varied between arrivals, departures and between each of the states and territories. Overall, travellers arriving in Australia were younger than those departing as was the case for each of the states and territories. The highest median ages for NOM arrivals were recorded from travellers migrating to the Northern Territory (29.8 years), Western Australia (28.1 years) and the Australian Capital Territory (27.7 years). The lowest median age was recorded for NOM arrivals to Victoria (25.9 years). The median age for all NOM arrivals was 26.7 years.

In comparison, the highest median ages for NOM departures were for travellers from the Northern Territory (30.7 years), followed by South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory (29.4 years each). The lowest median ages for NOM departures were from Victoria (28.0 years) and Queensland (28.6 years). This compares to an overall median age for NOM departures of 28.8 years, 2.1 years higher than arrivals.

Sex ratio

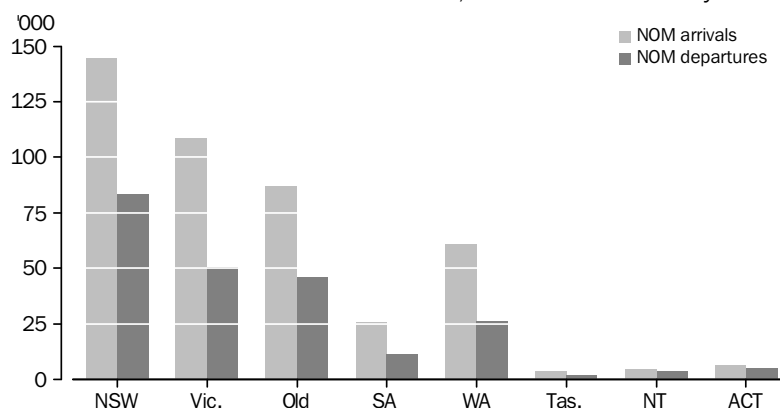
The sex ratio of travellers who contributed to NOM in 2007–08 also varied between arrivals, departures and between the states and territories. Overall, more males travel across Australia's borders than females but this was not the case for all the states and territories. The highest sex ratios recorded for NOM arrivals were from travellers migrating to the Northern Territory (117 males per 100 females) and Western Australia (112). The lowest sex ratios were recorded for NOM arrivals to Tasmania (99), New South Wales (101) and South Australia (102). The sex ratio for all NOM arrivals to Australia in 2007–08 was 104 males per 100 females.

The highest sex ratios recorded for NOM departures were from the Northern Territory (125 males per 100 females), Western Australia (104) and Victoria (102). In contrast, the lowest sex ratios for NOM departures were recorded in Queensland (98), South Australia (99) and New South Wales (99). The sex ratio for all NOM departures from Australia in 2007–08 was 101 males per 100 females.

Overseas flows

The combined flows of overseas migration (arrivals and departures) show there were 670,500 people crossing Australia's border who impacted on NOM in 2007–08. Of these, there were 442,100 arrivals contributing to NOM (NOM arrivals) and 228,400 departures contributing to NOM (NOM departures).

3.5 OVERSEAS MIGRATION FLOWS, State and territory—2007–08(a)



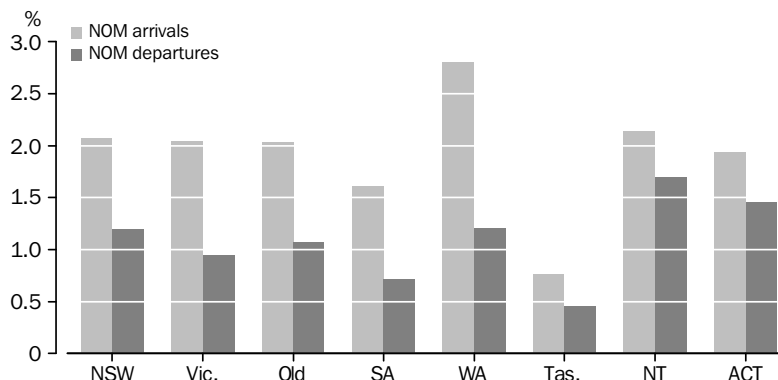
(a) Estimates for 2007-08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 30–32 of the Explanatory Notes.

Overseas flows continued

Much of the migration of travellers across Australia's border occurred within the more populated states as seen in Figure 3.5. New South Wales had the largest number of NOM arrivals (144,600 persons) and the largest number of NOM departures (83,300 persons). Conversely, Tasmania had the smallest flows with both the smallest number of arrivals (3,800 persons) and the smallest number of departures (2,300 persons).

However, the effect of these flows varies for each state and territory. In order to assess this effect it is useful to consider the size of each flow as a proportion of a state or territory's population (Figure 3.6). In 2007–08, Western Australia experienced the greatest effect proportionally from NOM arrivals with a 2.8% increase to its population. Whereas the Northern Territory showed a 1.7% loss from NOM departures, the largest loss of all the states and territories. In contrast, the effect NOM arrivals and NOM departures had on Tasmania's population was small at 0.8% and 0.5% respectively.

3.6 OVERSEAS MIGRATION FLOWS, Proportion of population(a)—Year ended 30 June 2008(b)



(a) Each flow as a proportion of a state's or territory's total population at 30 June 2008.
 (b) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 30–32 of the Explanatory Notes.

Population turnover

In 2007–08, the population turnover due to overseas migration (gross overseas flows in relation to size of the population) was the highest in Western Australia at 4.0% (i.e. NOM arrivals and NOM departures combined). This was followed by the Northern Territory (3.8%), Australian Capital Territory (3.4%), and New South Wales (3.3%). Of the remaining states and territories, Queensland's population turnover from overseas migration was 3.1%, Victoria 3.0%, and South Australia 2.3%. Tasmania had the lowest population turnover due to NOM in 2007–08 at 1.2%.

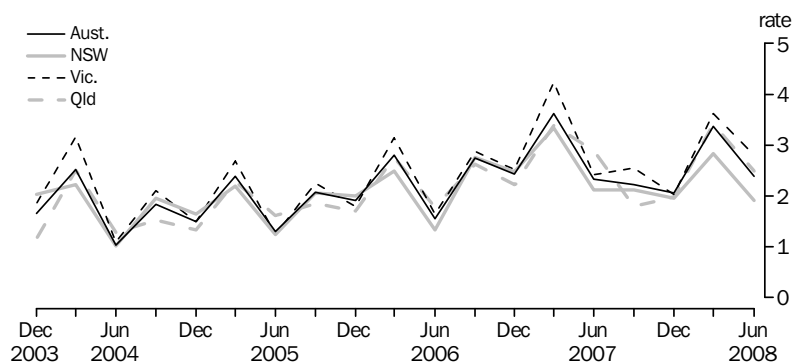
Net overseas migration rates (quarterly)

Net overseas migration has a substantial impact on the population of Australia's states and territories. The net overseas migration rate (NOM per 1,000 population) shows how the impact varies between the states and territories and over time.

Using data based on the improved methodology for NOM (12/16 rule) with a time series starting from December quarter 2003, the quarterly NOM rates for each state and territory are presented in Tables 3.7 to 3.9.

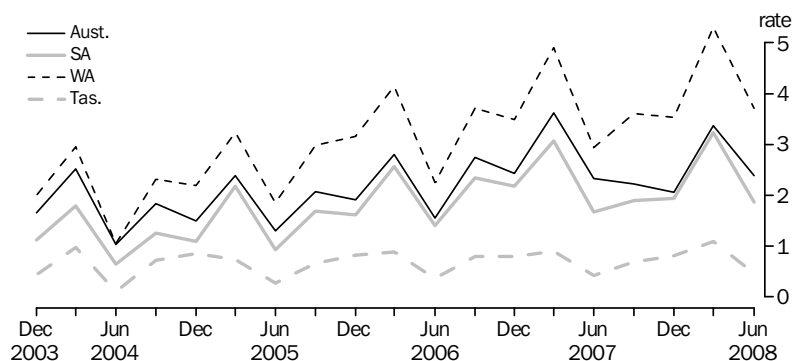
Net overseas migration
rates (quarterly)
continued

3.7 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE(a)(b), NSW, Vic., Qld and Aust.



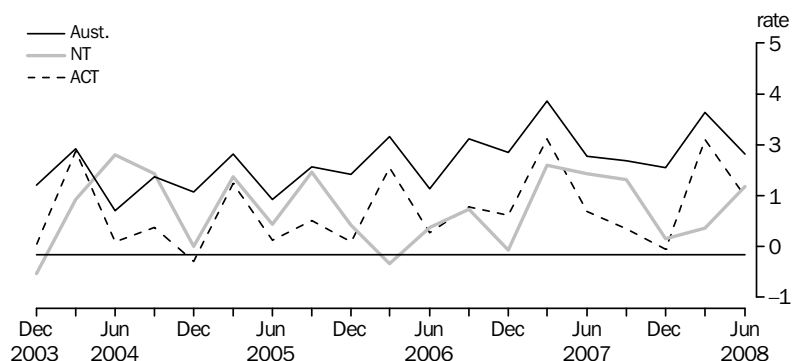
(a) Net overseas migration per 1,000 estimated resident population.
(b) Based on improved NOM methodology. Estimates for September 2007 and onwards are preliminary—see paragraphs 30–32 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.8 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE(a)(b), SA, WA, Tas. and Aust.



(a) Net overseas migration per 1,000 estimated resident population.
(b) Based on improved NOM methodology. Estimates for September 2007 and onwards are preliminary—see paragraphs 30–32 of the Explanatory Notes.

3.9 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION RATE(a)(b), NT, ACT and Aust.



(a) Net overseas migration per 1,000 estimated resident population.
(b) Based on improved NOM methodology. Estimates for September 2007 and onwards are preliminary—see paragraphs 30–32 of the Explanatory Notes.

Net overseas migration rates (quarterly) continued

The three previous graphs clearly show the seasonality of overseas migration with the March quarter providing the highest rates each year for the majority of the states and territories. Figure 3.8 shows that the quarterly NOM rates for Western Australia displayed strong seasonality and were consistently higher than those for Australia during the entire time period (December quarter 2003 to June quarter 2008). During this time period the highest NOM rate was also recorded by Western Australia at 5.3 per 1,000 population in the March quarter 2008. In the same March quarter Victoria had the next highest rate at 3.6, whereas the national rate was 3.4. For Victoria the NOM rates over time were generally higher than the total Australian rate whereas New South Wales and Queensland were fairly consistent with Australia. The remaining states and territories were mainly below the national rate with Tasmania and the Northern Territory not displaying the strong seasonality as shown by the other states and territories.

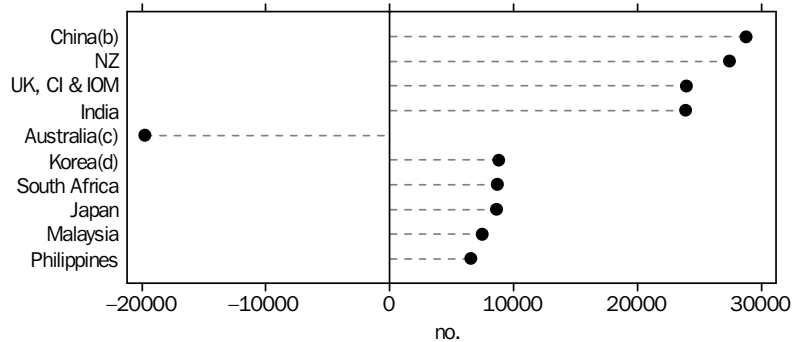
OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH

During 2007–08, travellers who contributed to NOM were born in over 200 countries. Travellers who were born in China contributed the most with a net positive contribution to Australia's population of 28,700 persons. This was followed closely by migrants born in New Zealand (27,400), the United Kingdom (24,000) and India (23,900).

Data grouped by country of birth included in the calculation of NOM either contribute positively or negatively to the net figure. For example, if the NOM arrivals for a group are greater than the NOM departures, then the net result is a positive contribution to NOM, as seen for China-born migrants in Figure 3.10. Alternatively, if the NOM departures are greater than the NOM arrivals then the net will be negative, as seen for Australia-born travellers in Figure 3.10.

Figure 3.10 shows the top ten countries of birth that have contributed to NOM in 2007–08. It shows whether these countries have contributed positively or negatively to NOM and therefore to the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia.

3.10 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Top 10 countries of birth: Australia—2007–08 (a)



(a) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 30–32 of the Explanatory Notes.
 (b) Excluding SARs and Taiwan.
 (c) Australia-born had more departures than arrivals. It is the largest negative contributor to NOM.
 (d) Includes Republic of Korea and Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Net overseas migration at the national level is traditionally positive, with more NOM arrivals than NOM departures, thereby adding people to Australia's population each year, as was experienced in 2007–08. When examining the data by country of birth, the majority of overseas born contribute positively to NOM with only a few having a

OVERSEAS MIGRATION
AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH
continued

negligible negative impact. Conversely it is the Australia-born emigrating from Australia who contribute negatively to NOM with 19,800 people subtracted from Australia's population in 2007–08.

Characteristics such as sex ratios and median ages of recent arrivals and departures can vary substantially between the countries of birth as seen in Figure 3.11. However, some similarities can be observed when countries are grouped by region or language spoken.

3.11 NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION, Selected characteristics—Top 10 countries of birth: **Australia**—2007–08(a)

Country of birth	NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION no.	NOM ARRIVALS			NOM DEPARTURES		
		Overseas arrivals	Median age	Sex ratio (b)	Overseas departures	Median age	Sex ratio (b)
		no.	years	ratio	no.	years	ratio
China(c)	28 747	42 582	24.5	86.3	13 835	26.8	85.7
NZ	27 449	44 690	26.2	104.4	17 241	31.7	105.0
UK, CI & IOM	23 961	44 358	31.7	115.1	20 397	36.4	113.6
India	23 886	33 020	26.0	166.2	9 134	28.1	183.6
Australia(d)	-19 772	54 222	28.2	100.9	73 994	27.6	99.9
Korea(e)	8 804	16 971	25.7	92.3	8 167	26.6	89.3
South Africa	8 694	11 703	29.9	107.2	3 009	34.1	99.9
Japan	8 626	15 214	26.5	66.6	6 588	29.4	58.4
Malaysia	7 436	13 260	24.9	89.9	5 824	28.7	90.0
Philippines	6 561	10 013	31.6	99.1	3 452	35.1	84.6

(a) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 30–32 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Males per 100 females.

(c) Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

(d) Australia-born had more departures than arrivals. It is the largest negative contributor to NOM.

(e) Includes Republic of Korea and Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Sex ratios

In 2007–08 there were similar trends between some country groups for both arrivals and departures. For example, migrants born in East-Asian countries such as Japan, China, Malaysia, Korea and the Philippines had the lowest sex ratios of males per 100 females. Whereas those born in mainly English speaking countries such as New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom as well as India had the highest sex ratios.

Of the top ten countries of birth in 2007–08, NOM arrivals born in Japan had the lowest sex ratio, with only 67 males per 100 females, followed by travellers born in China (86) and Malaysia (90). In contrast, NOM traveller arrivals born in India had the highest sex ratio with 166 males per 100 females. Migrant arrivals born in the United Kingdom and South Africa had the next highest sex ratios at 115 and 107 respectively.

Like NOM arrivals, the lowest sex ratio for NOM departures of the top ten countries selected was recorded for travellers born in Japan with 58 males per 100 females. This was followed by departures born in the Philippines and China with 85 and 86 males per 100 females respectively. In contrast, the highest sex ratios for NOM departures were recorded from travellers born in India (184) and the United Kingdom (114).

Median age

Of the top ten countries of birth in 2007–08, the highest median ages for NOM arrivals were for those born in the United Kingdom (31.7 years), the Philippines (31.6 years) and South Africa (29.9 years). Whereas those born in China (24.5 years), Malaysia (24.9 years) and Korea (25.7 years) had the lowest median ages.

Of the top ten countries of birth that contributed to NOM departures, the highest median ages recorded were born in the United Kingdom (36.4 years), the Philippines (35.1 years) and South Africa (34.1 years). Whereas those born in Korea (26.6 years), China (26.8 years) and Australia (27.6 years) had the lowest median ages. Of the top ten countries of birth in 2007–08, New Zealand-born travellers recorded the largest difference in median age between NOM arrivals (26.2 years) and NOM departures (31.7 years) with a gap of 5.5 years. This suggests New Zealand-born travellers are staying in Australia the longest when compared to those from the other selected countries of birth.

TEMPORARY MIGRATION AND MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

An individual's actual travel behaviour (recorded at the end of a 16 month reference period) and any associated characteristics, such as main reason for journey, are only available from final NOM data.

For 2006–07 there were 251,500 temporary NOM arrivals added to Australia's population. This was 57% of all NOM arrivals with the remainder being permanent arrivals, residents returning and a few from other categories. Of the countries of birth contributing to temporary NOM arrivals, India added the most to the population with 31,800 persons, followed by China (29,500 persons), the United Kingdom (23,700 persons) and New Zealand (21,200 persons).

3.12 TEMPORARY NOM ARRIVALS(a), Main reason for journey—Top 10 countries of birth(b)—2006–07(c)

Country of Birth	NOM ARRIVALS(d) no.	TEMPORARY NOM ARRIVALS		MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY OF TEMPORARY NOM ARRIVALS						
		no.	%	Convention or conference	Business	Visiting friends or relatives	Holiday	Employment	Education	Other & not stated
India	43 178	31 756	74	2	18	3	2	5	59	10
China	39 329	29 521	75	—	7	7	3	5	69	8
UK(e)	48 011	23 701	49	1	8	15	31	21	6	18
NZ	40 765	21 190	52	2	6	26	20	19	3	24
Korea	15 407	13 857	90	1	3	7	27	4	46	12
USA	11 336	9 166	81	2	22	14	17	9	10	25
Malaysia	11 412	8 525	75	1	4	8	19	5	52	10
Japan	8 209	7 274	89	1	5	5	34	3	22	29
Philippines	12 922	7 256	56	10	17	10	8	27	12	17
South Africa	9 956	5 968	60	3	19	9	15	25	10	19
Total	437 510	251 461	57	2	10	10	15	10	38	15

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes any temporary visitor arrival who has contributed to NOM by staying in Australia for 12 months or more and is added to the population.

(b) The top ten countries have been calculated from final data on all temporary NOM arrivals for 2006–07.

(c) Estimates for 2006–07 are final—see paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes.

(d) Includes permanent arrivals, residents returning and other.

(e) United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

TEMPORARY MIGRATION
AND MAIN REASON FOR
JOURNEY *continued*

The majority of the top ten countries of birth, of those who contributed to NOM arrivals, recorded a higher proportion of temporary entrants than non-temporary entrants. For example 90% of all NOM arrivals for Korea were temporary followed closely by Japan (89%) and the United States of America (81%). The United Kingdom was the only country in the top ten to record under half at 49%. This would mainly be due to a large proportion of those migrating permanently to Australia being British and that residents returning would be affected by the fact that the largest group of overseas-born living in Australia are from the United Kingdom.

The main reason for journey is self reported by a traveller on Australia's incoming or outgoing passenger card and is only asked for two specific groups of people. One group is temporary visitor arrivals and the other is temporary resident departures.

Using final NOM data, Table 3.12 shows the main reason for journey of the top ten countries of birth for temporary NOM arrivals in 2006–07. A temporary NOM arrival is any temporary visitor arrival who has contributed to NOM by staying in Australia for 12 months or more and is added to the population.

When examining the main reason for journey of temporary NOM arrivals in 2006–07, 69% of China-born arrivals reported education as their main reason for journey, followed by India (59%), Malaysia (52%) and Korea (46%). Education was also the most commonly reported reason of all temporary NOM arrivals with 38% indicating that it was their main reason for journey. This was followed at a distant second by holiday and other/not stated as the main reason with both at 15%.

Employment was reported as the main reason to travel to Australia by 27% of temporary NOM arrivals born in the Philippines, 25% for South Africa and 21% for the United Kingdom. While business as the main reason was reported by 22% of temporary NOM arrivals from the United States of America followed by South Africa (19%), India (18%) and the Philippines (17%).

The highest proportion of temporary entrants who stayed more than 12 months in Australia and had initially selected holiday as their main reason for journey were born in Japan (34%) and in the United Kingdom (31%). The largest proportion of travellers who stated they were visiting friends or relatives were born in New Zealand (26%).

NEW DATA NOW
AVAILABLE

With the introduction of improved methods for estimating NOM the ABS has developed an analytical data set called the Travellers Characteristics Data Base. These improvements allow the derivation of an individual's actual travel behaviour (using final NOM data) and record certain characteristics for any traveller who has contributed to NOM such as main reason for journey. The data base provides for additional analysis on final NOM data that was not previously available. For additional information see paragraph 64 of the Explanatory Notes.

INTRODUCTION

Each year more people immigrate to, than emigrate from, Australia, thereby adding to the growth of the national population. This continual migration has had an important effect on the diversity of Australia's population.

At 30 June 2008, of the estimated resident population (ERP) of Australia (21.4 million people) one quarter were born overseas (5.5 million people). This continues the historical trend of a high proportion of overseas-born among Australia's population. People born in the United Kingdom were the largest group of overseas-born Australian residents (1.2 million persons at 30 June 2008), followed by those born in New Zealand (494,600), China (313,600), India (239,300) and Italy (221,700).

HISTORY OF OVERSEAS-BORN IN AUSTRALIA

High levels of immigration to Australia in the years before 1891 resulted in 32% of the population enumerated in the 1891 census as overseas-born. By 1901 this proportion had fallen to 23%, just below the current level (Figure 4.1). The proportion fell to a low of 10% in 1947, and then rose rapidly as a result of high levels of post-war migration. From the beginning of the 1970s until the late 1980s the proportion of the population born overseas remained steady at about 20%, and following an increase in immigration levels at the end of the 1980s, rose to 23% in 1990. Further arrivals of migrants in the 1990s contributed to the increase in the overseas-born population, with their proportion of the overall resident population rising to 26% by 30 June 2008.

4.1 AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS (a) (b)



(a) Census years only until 1981. Post 1981 based on estimated resident population at 30 June.
 (b) Estimates for 2007-08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 9-10 of the Explanatory Notes.

REGIONS OF BIRTH

The makeup of Australia's overseas-born population has been greatly affected by successive waves of migration to Australia since the Second World War. At first, most of these immigrants were those born in countries in North-West Europe, including the United Kingdom and Germany. These were followed by large numbers of migrants born in Southern and Eastern Europe, including Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia. In the 1970s,

REGIONS OF BIRTH

continued

many migrants arrived in Australia from South-East Asia, including Vietnam, the Philippines and Cambodia.

The proportion of immigrants born in North-West Europe has in recent years been in decline, falling from 8% in 1998 to 7.2% in 2008 as seen in Table 4.2. The share of Southern and Eastern Europe migrants is also in decline from 4.7% in 1998 to 3.9% in 2008. Over the past decade migrants from all other global regions increased within Australia's population indicating that Australia is becoming increasingly diverse.

During the 10 years ended 30 June 2008, there was some change in the ranking of regions of birth in terms of each region's proportion of Australia's population. Since 1998, Southern and Central Asia has moved from 7th to 6th position by 2008 swapping with North Africa and the Middle East. Similarly, Sub-Saharan Africa has moved from 9th to 8th position by 2008 swapping with the Americas.

4.2 REGIONS OF BIRTH, Proportion of Australia's population—Selected years at 30 June

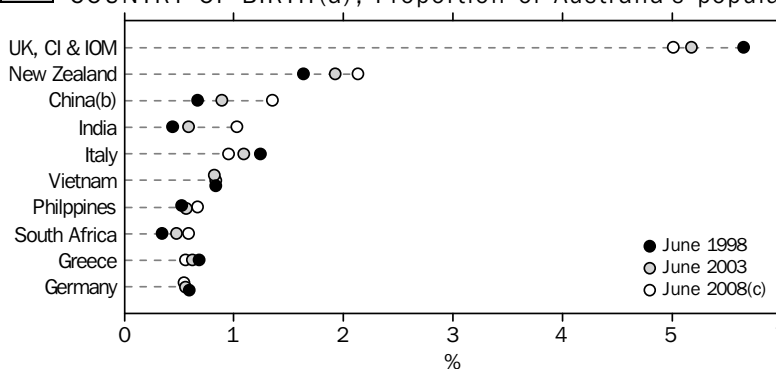
	1998	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008(a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	76.8	76.4	76.2	75.8	75.4	74.9	74.4
Oceania and Antarctica (excl. Aust.)	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
North-West Europe	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2
Southern and Eastern Europe	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9
North Africa and the Middle East	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
South-East Asia	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
North-East Asia	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6
Southern and Central Asia	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.9
Americas	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2

(a) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

MAIN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

At 30 June 2008, persons born in the United Kingdom continued to be the largest group of overseas-born residents, accounting for 5.4% of Australia's total population. Persons born in New Zealand accounted for 2.3% of Australia's total population, followed by persons born in China (1.5%), India (1.1%) and Italy (1.0%).

4.3 COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a), Proportion of Australia's population



(a) Top 10 countries of birth (excluding Australia) at 30 June 2008.

(b) Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

(c) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

MAIN COUNTRIES OF
BIRTH *continued*

The proportion of the Australian population who had been born in the United Kingdom experienced a steady decline between 1998 and 2008 (6.1% in 1998 and 5.4% in 2008). This was also apparent for persons born in Italy (1.3% and 1.0%). Conversely, the proportions steadily increased for people born in New Zealand (from 1.8% to 2.3%), China (from 0.7% to 1.5%) and India (from 0.5% to 1.1%).

Between 1998 and 2008, persons born in Sudan had the highest rate of increase in Australia's population (of the top 50 countries of birth) with an average annual growth rate of 22.0%. However, this growth began from a small base of 3,400 persons at 30 June 1998. The second fastest increase over this period were in the number of persons born in Bangladesh (12.9% per year on average), followed by those from Afghanistan (10.9%), India (10.4%) and Zimbabwe (10.0%). Of the top 50 countries of birth, the number of persons born in Hungary and Poland decreased the most with an average annual decrease of 1.3% each. The next largest decreases were of persons born in Italy (1.2%), followed by Malta (0.7%) and Greece (0.6%).

For the year ended 30 June 2008, Japan recorded the greatest growth (22.2%) of the top 50 birthplaces. High levels of growth were also recorded for migrants born in the Republic of South Korea (12.6%), India (10.7%), China (9.7) and Singapore (9.1%). Not surprisingly, the countries of birth that recorded the largest decrease in growth were Poland (1.2%), Malta, Italy, Hungary and Greece (each 1.1%) which are all countries of origin for post-war migration.

AUSTRALIA-BORN AND
OVERSEAS-BORN

Between 1998 and 2008 the number of Australia-born residents increased at an average rate of 1.1% per year, while the number of overseas-born residents increased at 2.4% per year. The age and sex structures of the two groups are distinctive, as the population pyramids (Figures 4.4 and 4.5) show.

*Age and sex of total
population*

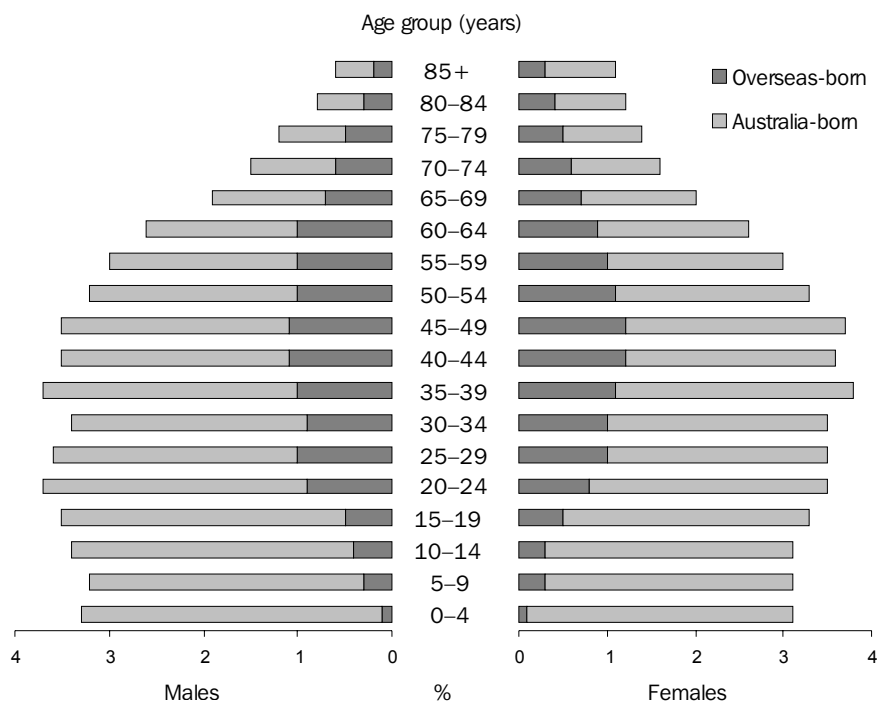
The age structures of people born in Australia and people born overseas are markedly different. The population pyramid in Figure 4.4 contains the age and sex structure of Australia's total population and includes the proportions of Australia-born and overseas-born.

As shown in Figure 4.4, persons born in Australia dominate the population in the younger age groups, while overseas-born persons increase, relative to the Australia-born population, as the age groups become older. The main reason why there are less overseas-born in the younger age groups is that most people are far less likely to migrate with young families.

At 30 June 2008, the 40–44 and 45–49 years age groups had the highest proportion of overseas-born persons, as a percentage of Australia's total population, for both males and females. In contrast the largest age group for the Australia-born population was the 0–4 years age group, for both males and females.

The older age groups (65 years and older) had the lowest proportion of Australia-born persons. The Australia-born proportion of the total population declined slightly within the 25–29 and 30–34 years age groups, creating a small depression in the age and sex structure of the Australia-born population. This is a combined result of declining fertility rates in the mid to late 1970s and the optimum age for long-term overseas travel.

4.4 POPULATION STRUCTURE OF AUSTRALIA(a), Country of birth, age and sex—30 June 2008(b)



(a) Australia-born and overseas-born persons as a proportion of Australia's total population.

(b) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

Age and sex structures of people born in Australia and overseas

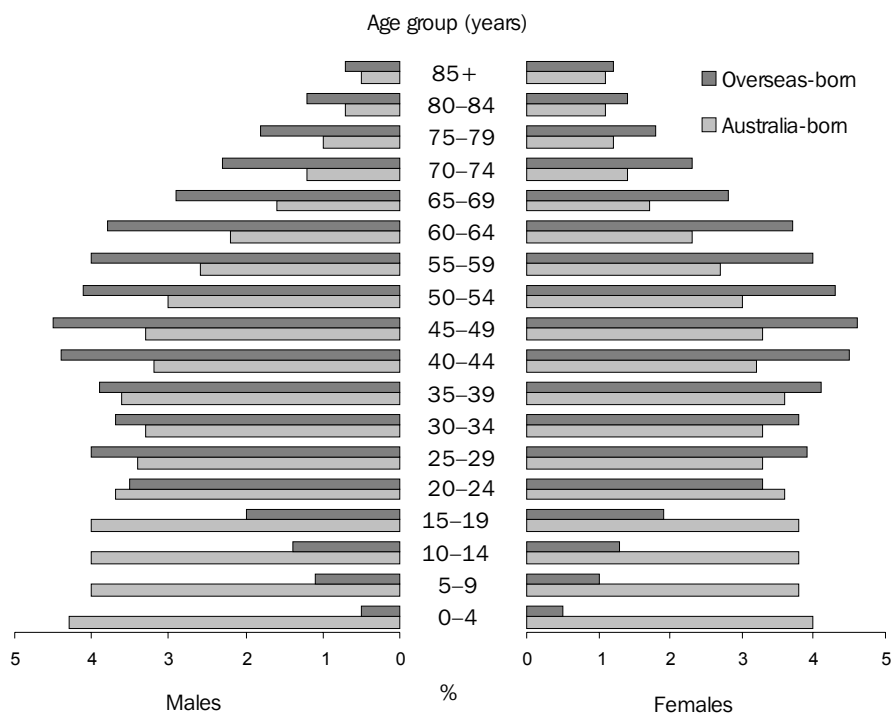
The age and sex structures of the Australia-born and the overseas-born show two very different populations. The following two population pyramids in Figure 4.5 show each group's age and sex structure as a proportion of their respective populations.

The age groups with the highest proportions of the male overseas-born population were 40–44 years and 45–49 years, with 4.4% and 4.5% respectively of the total overseas-born population. For females born overseas it was much the same with age groups 40–44 years and 45–49 years as the largest proportions of the population, accounting for 4.5% and 4.6% respectively of the overseas-born population.

The lowest proportions of male overseas-born were those aged 0–4 years (0.5%), 5–9 years (1.1%) and those aged 85 years and over (0.7%). For females the same age groups represented the lowest proportions within the overseas-born population (0.5%, 1.0% and 1.2% respectively).

For Australia-born persons, the largest proportions for males were those aged 0–4 years (4.3%), 5–9, 10–14 and 15–19 (4.0% each). For females, the largest proportions were for the same age groups (4.0%, 3.8%, 3.8% and 3.8% respectively). The lowest proportions were those aged 80–84 years (0.7% for males, 1.1% for females) and 85 years and over (0.5% for males, 1.1% for females).

4.5 POPULATION STRUCTURES OF AUSTRALIA-BORN AND OVERSEAS-BORN (a), Age and sex—30 June 2008 (b)



(a) Age and sex of Australia-born persons as a proportion of all Australia-born persons. Age and sex of overseas-born persons as a proportion of all overseas-born persons.

(b) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

Median age of persons born overseas

The median age of all Australian residents born overseas at 30 June 2008 was 45.7 years, compared to 33.2 years for those born in Australia as shown in Table 4.6. Migrants from certain source countries who were part of the major post-second world war migration streams in the late 1940s and the 1950s were now generally from older age groups. Of the top 50 countries of birth, Italy had the oldest median age at 66.8 years, followed by Hungary (65.3), Greece (64.9) and Austria (61.9).

Of the top 50 countries of birth, the largest groups of overseas-born residents with lower median ages include New Zealand (38.9 years), China (36.3), South Africa (38.0) and India (32.2). The youngest median ages were for persons born in Sudan (25.2 years), Afghanistan (28.5), the Republic of South Korea (29.4) and Thailand (29.6).

A comparison on the median age for each country by sex as seen in Table 4.6, reveals that women had a much older median age than men for the Philippines (42.8 years and 35.5 years respectively), Thailand (32.2 and 26.4 respectively) and Hong Kong (37.2 and 32.3 respectively).

Sex ratio

At 30 June 2008, the sex ratio (males per 100 females) of the overseas-born population was the same as the Australia-born population (99 males per 100 females) as seen in Table 4.6. However the sex ratio varied for different countries of birth, with Bangladesh (159 males per 100 females), Pakistan (144) and India (137) having the highest ratios of males to females. The lowest sex ratios were recorded for persons born in Thailand (54 males per 100 females), Japan (57) and the Philippines (59).

4.6 AUSTRALIA'S TOP 50 COUNTRIES OF BIRTH(a), Median age, sex ratio and estimated resident population—30 June 2008(b)

<i>Selected countries of birth</i>	MEDIAN AGE			Sex ratio(c)	ERP
	Persons	Males	Females		
Sudan	25.2	25.0	25.3	118.6	24 796
Afghanistan	28.5	28.3	28.8	117.1	22 919
Korea, Republic of (South)	29.4	28.5	30.3	86.9	78 260
Thailand	29.6	26.4	32.2	54.3	43 047
Taiwan	30.3	29.1	31.5	78.2	32 394
Bangladesh	30.6	30.6	30.5	158.7	22 430
Pakistan	31.5	31.8	31.0	144.0	23 893
Indonesia	31.9	30.9	32.7	80.5	64 567
India	32.2	30.9	34.5	137.3	239 295
Japan	32.4	31.1	32.9	57.1	47 170
Singapore	34.6	33.6	35.5	85.9	52 787
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	34.7	32.3	37.2	95.2	87 510
Iraq	35.8	37.1	34.2	110.7	41 664
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	36.3	36.1	36.5	84.6	313 572
Zimbabwe	36.4	37.0	35.9	101.2	27 369
Malaysia	37.8	36.3	39.2	86.3	120 053
South Africa	38.0	37.7	38.2	99.8	136 201
Canada	38.2	38.5	37.8	91.8	41 090
Papua New Guinea	38.3	37.8	38.9	85.1	29 481
United States of America	38.7	39.2	38.2	105.3	81 089
New Zealand	38.9	38.8	39.0	105.2	494 579
Iran	39.0	38.9	39.1	114.3	29 582
Fiji	39.8	39.6	39.9	89.3	59 241
Philippines	40.0	35.5	42.8	59.1	155 124
Cambodia	40.9	41.2	40.7	87.9	29 417
France	41.5	40.8	42.2	106.5	26 297
Vietnam	41.8	42.4	41.2	90.2	193 288
Sri Lanka	42.3	41.9	42.8	105.9	79 995
Russian Federation	42.3	40.9	43.2	64.5	20 373
Turkey	43.3	43.6	43.0	106.4	38 992
Bosnia and Herzegovina	45.4	45.5	45.2	101.6	37 898
Lebanon	45.7	45.8	45.7	111.0	89 065
Chile	46.0	45.2	46.7	94.3	27 903
Mauritius	47.2	46.4	48.0	98.9	23 379
Ireland	48.1	47.2	48.9	111.4	63 179
Portugal	50.5	50.6	50.4	107.2	18 395
Serbia (includes Kosovo)	52.5	52.8	52.1	102.9	42 198
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	53.1	53.7	52.5	103.9	49 830
UK, CI & IOM	53.4	52.8	54.0	103.2	1 166 515
Egypt	55.2	54.4	56.1	109.5	39 940
Poland	56.4	56.1	56.8	82.3	60 290
Cyprus	57.8	57.9	57.7	99.1	21 335
Croatia	58.0	58.9	57.2	105.3	69 962
Germany	60.2	60.2	60.3	93.1	126 500
Malta	61.5	61.5	61.4	105.5	50 135
Netherlands	61.8	61.7	61.8	105.8	90 312
Austria	61.9	62.3	61.5	113.6	20 828
Greece	64.9	65.1	64.7	98.6	130 501
Hungary	65.3	66.6	64.1	104.1	23 267
Italy	66.8	66.3	67.3	107.7	221 721
Total Overseas-born	45.7	45.4	45.9	98.7	5 485 864
Australia	33.2	32.2	34.2	99.1	15 945 917
Total	36.9	36.1	37.6	99.0	21 431 781

(a) Top 50 countries of birth (excluding Australia). Sorted by median age (persons) lowest to highest.

(b) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary— see paragraph 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Males per 100 females.

MAJOR AGE GROUPS AND
THE OVERSEAS-BORN

At 30 June 2008, as shown in Table 4.7, the majority (76%) of all overseas-born Australian residents were of working age (15–64 years). In comparison, the proportion of overseas-born residents aged 65 years and older and 0–14 years was 18% and 6% respectively.

The overseas-born population from Asia, America and Africa had a proportionally larger young (aged 0–14 years) and working age population compared to those from Europe. Among the regions, Sub-Saharan Africa had the highest proportion aged 0–14 years (12%), followed by, the Americas (9%), Southern and Central Asia and North Africa and Middle East (8% each), South-East Asia (6%) and North-East Asia (5%). The overseas-born population of Southern and Eastern Europe had the highest proportion (40%) in the resident population who were aged 65 years and over, followed by North-West Europe (28%).

4.7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Country of birth and age group—30 June 2008(a)

	POPULATION			PROPORTION		
	0-14	15-64	65 and over	0-14	15-64	65 and over
<i>Region of birth</i>	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%
Oceania and Antarctica (excl. Aust.)	60 791	518 430	45 805	9.7	82.9	7.3
North-West Europe	66 130	1 055 800	427 895	4.3	68.1	27.6
Southern and Eastern Europe	10 650	496 087	335 094	1.3	58.9	39.8
North Africa and Middle East	25 063	253 585	36 876	7.9	80.4	11.7
South-East Asia	39 080	612 463	48 490	5.6	87.5	6.9
North-East Asia	30 088	488 237	43 749	5.4	86.9	7.8
Southern and Central Asia	31 577	342 470	30 725	7.8	84.6	7.6
Americas	19 630	191 414	20 854	8.5	82.5	9.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	30 445	196 276	18 418	12.4	80.1	7.5
Total overseas-born	315 215	4 162 479	1 008 170	5.7	75.9	18.4
Total Australia-born	3 810 561	10 311 529	1 823 827	23.9	64.7	11.4
Total	4 125 776	14 474 008	2 831 997	19.3	67.5	13.2

(a) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary see—paragraphs 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

At 30 June 2008, of the top 50 countries of birth, Bangladesh-born and Taiwan-born residents had the highest proportion (92% each) of all overseas-born residents aged 15–64 years. Followed closely behind were those persons born in Vietnam, Hong Kong and Cambodia (90% each). The top five countries of birth with the highest proportion of their populations aged 65 years and older were: Italy (54%); Hungary (51%); Greece (50%); Netherlands (40%) and Poland (35%). Sudan-born residents had the highest proportion (23%) of all overseas-born residents aged 0–14 years, followed by Afghanistan and the United States of America (15% each) and Pakistan and South Africa (13% each).

STATE AND TERRITORY
COMPOSITION BY
COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Australia's ERP by country of birth at the state and territory level is only available for census years. Table 4.8 shows the composition by country of birth for each state and territory, for the top ten countries ranked at the national level, for 30 June 2006.

STATE AND TERRITORY
COMPOSITION BY
COUNTRY OF BIRTH
continued

Western Australia recorded the highest proportion of overseas-born residents (30%) in their population. Tasmania (12%) and the Northern Territory (16%) had the lowest proportion of overseas-born residents, well below the Australian level of 25% recorded in 2006.

In 2006, Western Australia had the highest proportion of people born in the United Kingdom (11%), almost double the Australian proportion of 6%. The highest proportion of New Zealand-born residents was in Queensland (4%).

In Victoria, there were higher proportions of residents born in Italy (2%) and Greece, Vietnam and India (1% each) than any other state or territory. New South Wales had the highest proportion of people born in China (2%), while the Northern Territory had the highest proportion of people born in the Philippines (1%). Residents born in Germany and the Netherlands were fairly evenly spread across all states and territories.

4.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, State and territory composition(a)—Selected countries of birth—30 June 2006

	STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(b)
<i>Country of birth</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	73.5	73.7	80.3	78.1	70.1	88.5	84.4	76.4	75.4
Overseas-born									
UK, CI & IOM	4.3	4.4	5.2	8.2	11.3	5.0	3.5	5.0	5.5
New Zealand	1.8	1.4	4.2	0.8	2.7	1.0	1.9	1.3	2.2
Italy	0.9	1.8	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.1
Vietnam	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	—	0.3	0.8	0.9
China(c)	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.3
Greece	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6
Germany	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6
Philippines	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.7
India	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.9
Netherlands	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total overseas-born	26.5	26.3	19.7	21.9	29.9	11.5	15.6	23.6	24.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Country of birth is available at the state and territory level in census years only.

(b) Includes Other Territories. See paragraphs 60–61 of the Explanatory Notes.

(c) Excludes SARs and Taiwan.

INTRODUCTION

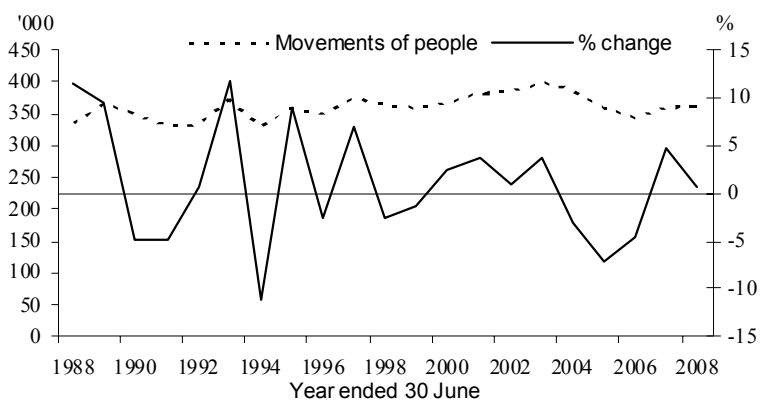
Interstate migration is an important determinant of the population growth and distribution across Australia's states and territories. This chapter examines interstate migration estimates as used in resident population estimates.

There is no direct measure of interstate migration within Australia, unlike that of natural increase and net overseas migration. From a range of potential sources of administrative data for estimating interstate migration on a quarterly basis, Medicare Australia data supplying change of address information is the most effective source currently available (see paragraph 53 of the Explanatory Notes). Therefore, estimates of interstate migration are modelled using Medicare change of address data. The model is reviewed and updated every five years using data from the latest Census of Population and Housing.

Changes to the model, including updated expansion factors, have been applied to interstate migration estimates for September quarter 2006 and onwards. This new model includes updated expansion factors based on data from the 2006 Census and additional Medicare data used to help measure multiple movers. Expansion factors are used to account for an under coverage of Medicare change of address data by various ages and sex. For more information, see *Information Paper: Review of Interstate Migration Method, March 2009 (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001)*.

According to estimates, 360,800 people moved interstate during 2007–08. It is important to note that the total number of persons who moved is less than this, after return and repeat movements are taken into account. In addition, for each flow from one state or territory to another, there is a counter flow.

5.1 GROSS INTERSTATE MIGRATION, AUSTRALIA (a)



(a) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

TRENDS IN INTERSTATE
MIGRATION

There were an average of 369,700 interstate moves per year over the 10 years to June 2008, with the pattern of movement being mainly northward to Queensland. Table 5.2 shows that Queensland (26,600 persons), Western Australia (770) and Victoria (270) were the only states to record average annual net gains over this period.

Over the decade, Queensland recorded net gains from the rest of the country with annual net gains ranging from 16,700 persons in 1998–99 to 38,000 persons in 2002–03.

Victoria's net interstate migration (NIM) fluctuated throughout the decade. Victoria recorded a net interstate gain of 2,500 persons in 1998–99, 5,200 persons in 1999–2000 and 2000–01, and 3,600 persons in 2001–02. Since 2002–03, Victoria has recorded net annual losses, ranging from 700 persons in 2002–03 to 3,100 persons in 2004–05 and 2700 persons in 2007–08.

Western Australia recorded NIM losses for the years 1999–2000 to 2002–03, ranging between 2,000 persons and 3,600 persons. However, the state recorded an overall average gain in this period due to a gain in the earlier part of the decade and a turn-around to gains from 2003–04.

For the 10 years to June 2008, the remaining states and territories recorded net losses due to interstate migration with New South Wales recording the largest annual average net loss (23,400). New South Wales and South Australia recorded a net loss for each year of the 10 year period, whereas Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory's NIM fluctuated considerably, but declined overall.

5.2 NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION—1998–99 to 2007–08(a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>
1998–99	-13 050	2 527	16 682	-1 631	296	-3 317	-953	-506
1999–2000	-14 274	5 219	18 453	-3 531	-2 187	-2 632	-907	-91
2000–01	-16 315	5 163	20 024	-2 418	-3 110	-2 136	-1 592	407
2001–02	-25 102	3 609	30 035	-1 308	-3 582	-1 423	-1 998	-197
2002–03	-32 467	-743	37 984	-1 191	-1 972	1 993	-2 768	-802
2003–04	-31 098	-3 051	35 498	-2 910	2 095	2 574	-1 487	-1 586
2004–05	-26 321	-3 070	30 371	-3 226	2 241	267	610	-842
2005–06	-25 576	-1 831	26 607	-2 711	3 933	-82	-553	258
2006–07	-27 404	-2 418	27 044	-3 658	5 188	-926	253	1 921
2007–08	-21 937	-2 736	23 088	-4 499	4 808	344	1 197	-265
Annual average								
1998–99 to 2007–08	-23 354	267	26 579	-2 708	771	-534	-820	-170

(a) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

NET INTERSTATE
MIGRATION, 2007–08

During 2007–08, there were 360,800 movements of people interstate, 0.6% higher than in the previous year. Table 5.2 shows that Queensland continued to record a large net gain (23,100 persons), this was down from the 20 year peak of 49,200 persons in 1992–93. New South Wales continued to record the largest net loss of 21,900 persons due to interstate migration.

Net gains of 4,800 persons were also recorded by Western Australia. The Northern Territory recorded net gains of 1,200 persons, the highest in a decade and second highest since 1996–97. Tasmania also recorded a small net gain of 300 persons after a net loss in the previous year.

NET INTERSTATE
MIGRATION, 2007–08
continued

South Australia recorded the second largest net loss, after New South Wales, of 4,500 persons in 2007–08. Net losses were also recorded by Victoria (2,700 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (300 persons).

POPULATION FLOWS,
2007–08

Queensland continued to be the most popular destination for Australians moving interstate, receiving the largest number of arrivals during 2007–08 (100,600 persons), followed by New South Wales and Victoria, with 85,200 and 65,500 arrivals respectively. The most common moves were between these three eastern states accounting for 47% of all interstate moves.

Table 5.3 shows that the most prevalent move was from New South Wales to Queensland (50,400 persons or 14%). The counter flow from Queensland to New South Wales was the second largest (35,500 persons), followed by the flow from New South Wales to Victoria (23,500 persons) and Victoria to Queensland (22,000 persons). There were also large counter flow movement from Queensland to the other states and territories, but the flows were less than those to the north, except for Tasmania which had received its largest gain of 3,600 persons from Queensland.

5.3 INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS—2007–08(a)

DEPARTURES FROM:

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total arrivals(b)
Arrivals to:									
NSW	..	21 402	35 505	5 363	7 239	2 493	2 840	10 379	85 221
Vic.	23 515	..	17 679	7 057	8 678	3 500	2 241	2 797	65 467
Qld	50 439	22 048	..	6 533	9 196	3 461	5 281	3 596	100 554
SA	5 279	6 056	4 575	..	2 810	658	2 251	722	22 351
WA	10 693	10 003	8 952	3 633	..	1 693	2 502	812	38 288
Tas.	2 759	3 114	3 560	796	2 044	..	354	285	12 912
NT	3 565	3 118	4 441	2 551	2 579	433	..	510	17 197
ACT	10 908	2 462	2 754	917	934	330	531	..	18 836
Total departures(b)	107 158	68 203	77 466	26 850	33 480	12 568	16 000	19 101	360 826
Net gain/loss	-21 937	-2 736	23 088	-4 499	4 808	344	1 197	-265	..

.. not applicable

(a) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

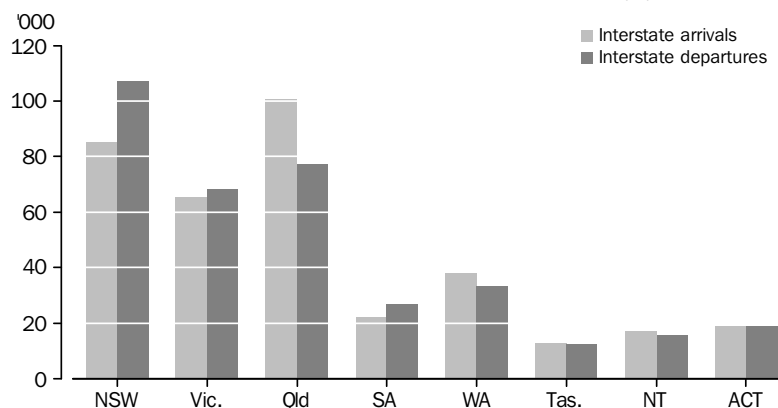
(b) Excludes Other Territories—see paragraph 50–51 of the Explanatory Notes.

Flows of people between the other states and territories were smaller than those between the mainland eastern states. In 2007–08, the Australian Capital Territory received its largest inflow of interstate migrants from surrounding New South Wales (10,900 persons). The reverse outflow from the Australian Capital Territory was also largest to New South Wales (10,400 persons). The majority of interstate moves from the Northern Territory tended to be towards neighbouring Queensland (5,300) with smaller numbers going to the neighbouring states of Western Australia (2,500) and South Australia (2,300). More people moved from Western Australia to the eastern states than to neighbouring South Australia and the Northern Territory. Most interstate moves from Tasmania were across the Bass Strait to Victoria and to Queensland (3,500 to each).

POPULATION FLOWS,
2007–08 *continued*

The largest net flow in 2007–08 was between New South Wales and Queensland with Queensland gaining a net 14,900 persons from New South Wales, and the second largest net movement was between Victoria and Queensland, with Queensland gaining a net 4,400 people from Victoria.

5.4 INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS—2007–08(a)

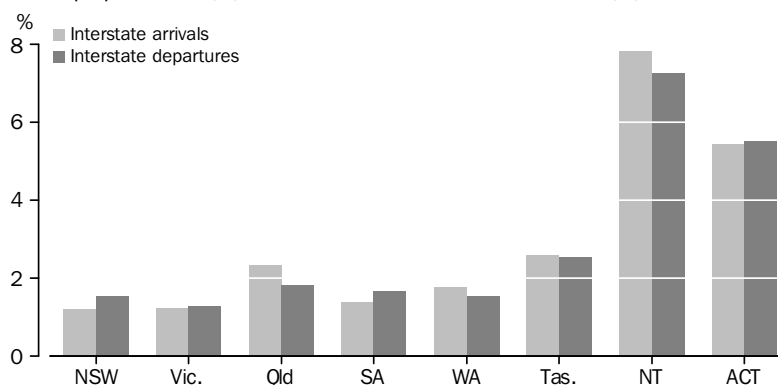


(a) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraph 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

*Interstate flows as
proportion of population*

The impact of interstate migration flows on each state and territory's population varies. One way of measuring the effect is to calculate each flow as a proportion of the state's or territory's population (Figure 5.5). In 2007–08, the Northern Territory experienced the greatest impact from both interstate arrivals and interstate departures, these flows represented 7.8% and 7.3% of the Northern Territory's population respectively. Likewise, the Australian Capital Territory experienced a 5.5% increase in its population through interstate arrivals but also a 5.5% loss from interstate departures.

5.5 INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS, Proportion of population(a)—Year ended 30 June 2008(b)



(a) Each flow as a proportion of a state's or territory's total population at 30 June 2008.

(b) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraph 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

POPULATION TURNOVER,
2007–08

Unlike the net figure provided for NIM estimates, population turnover measures gross flows in relation to the size of the population and reveals the level of turnover experienced by a population. Gross flows can also be used to analyse population redistribution.

POPULATION TURNOVER,
2007–08 *continued*

Table 5.6 shows that the level of population turnover for 2007–08 varied considerably between the states and territories. The highest population turnover occurred in the Northern Territory where the gross flows represented 15% of the Northern Territory's total population. This high level of mobility reflects the fact that the Northern Territory experiences a large number of temporary or short-term interstate moves possibly for employment reasons such as Defence Force personnel. The Australian Capital Territory also recorded a high population turnover (11% of the territory's total population) reflecting the large number of Commonwealth employees, Defence Force personnel, as well as interstate students studying in Canberra.

While Victoria had the third highest number of gross moves (133,700 moves) in 2007–08, it had the lowest population turnover (2.5% of the state's total population). Similarly, the 192,400 gross moves for New South Wales translated to only 2.8% of the state's population turnover.

Population redistribution

Another way of looking at interstate migration is to assess how effective migration has been in redistributing the population. This method, known as the migration effectiveness ratio (MER), compares the total net gain or loss to the gross moves and is expressed as a percentage (Bell, 1995)². Table 5.6 shows that for 2007–08 Queensland had the highest MER (13.0%), gaining 13 persons out of every 100 interstate moves in or out of Queensland. New South Wales and South Australia also recorded a high MER albeit negative (–11.4% and –9.1% respectively). This indicates that New South Wales lost 11 persons and South Australia lost 9 persons per every 100 interstate moves in or out of their state.

Western Australia and the Northern Territory recorded medium range MERs, –9.1%, 6.7% and 3.6% respectively. Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory recorded the lowest MERs, –2.0%, 1.4% and –0.7% respectively.

5.6 POPULATION TURNOVER AND MIGRATION EFFECTIVENESS RATIOS (MER) (a)—2007–08

	<i>Interstate arrivals</i>	<i>Interstate departures</i>	<i>Net interstate moves</i>	<i>Gross interstate moves</i>	<i>Population (b)</i>	<i>Population turnover (c)</i>	<i>Interstate (MER) (d)</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	'000	%	%
NSW	85 221	107 158	–21 937	192 379	6 984.2	2.8	–11.4
Vic.	65 467	68 203	–2 736	133 670	5 313.8	2.5	–2.0
Qld	100 554	77 466	23 088	178 020	4 293.9	4.1	13.0
SA	22 351	26 850	–4 499	49 201	1 603.4	3.1	–9.1
WA	38 288	33 480	4 808	71 768	2 171.2	3.3	6.7
Tas.	12 912	12 568	344	25 480	497.5	5.1	1.4
NT	17 197	16 000	1 197	33 197	219.8	15.1	3.6
ACT	18 836	19 101	–265	37 937	345.6	11.0	–0.7
Total	360 826	360 826	..	721 652	21 431.8	3.4	..

.. not applicable

(a) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Estimated resident population at 30 June 2008.

(c) Gross interstate movements as a percentage of the population at 30 June 2008.

(d) Net interstate migration divided by gross interstate migration expressed as a percentage.

1 Bell, M. 1995, *Internal Migration in Australia 1986–91: overview report*, Bureau of Immigration Multicultural and Population Research, Canberra, p109.

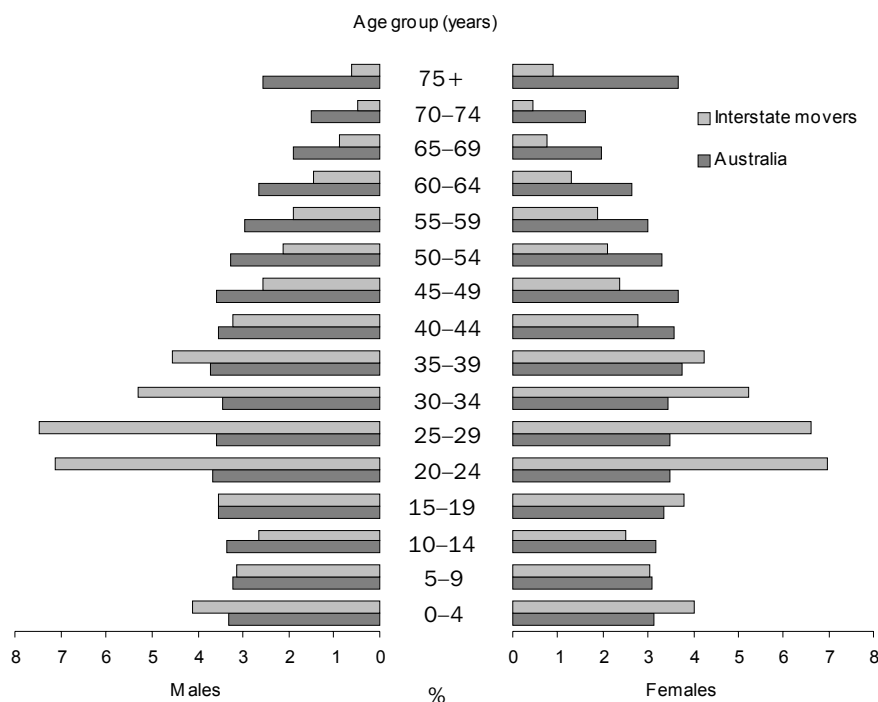
Population redistribution continued

Both the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (each with similar numbers of arrivals and departures) demonstrate that high population turnover does not necessarily lead to population redistribution at the territory level. While the Northern Territory's population turnover was 15%, it gained less than four persons for every 100 interstate moves in or out of the territory. Similarly, the Australian Capital Territory with a population turnover of 11%, lost less than one person per 100 movements in or out of the state.

AGE STRUCTURE OF INTERSTATE MIGRANTS

The following two population pyramids in Figure 5.7 show the age and sex structure of both interstate migrants and Australia as a proportion of their respective populations. The age structure of interstate migrants was younger than that of Australia's overall population, with young adults being the most mobile.

5.7 AUSTRALIAN AND INTERSTATE MOVERS POPULATION STRUCTURES (a), Age and sex—2007–08



(a) Age and sex of interstate movers as a proportion of all interstate movers. Age and sex of all Australian residents as a proportion of the total Australian population.
 (b) Estimates for 2007–08 are preliminary—see paragraphs 9–10 of the Explanatory Notes.

Young adults

In 2007–08 persons aged 20–34 years made up 39% of all interstate movers (compared with 21% of the total population). Of the total Australian population of this age, 3% made an interstate move during the year.

Queensland was the major beneficiary of interstate migration in this age group, with a net gain of 7,500 persons. This represented 32% of the state's total population gain from NIM. Western Australia (3,900 persons) and the Northern Territory (1,500 persons) also recorded net gains in this age group.

Young adults continued

The remaining states recorded net losses in this age group, with the net loss for New South Wales being the largest of the states and territories (7,900 persons), followed by South Australia (2,700 persons), Victoria (1,400 persons), Tasmania (900 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (about 50 persons). Although Tasmania recorded overall net gains in interstate migration in 2007–08, it has recorded a net loss in the 20–34 year age group.

Older persons

Persons aged 50 years and over were less likely to move interstate than younger persons, accounting for 15% of the total number of interstate moves in 2007–08 (compared with 31% of the total population). Of the total Australian population in this age group, just under 1% made an interstate move during the year. Persons aged 45–49 years were also less likely to move interstate.

In 2007–08 Queensland recorded the highest net gain of movers aged 50 years and over with 1,900 persons, 8% of the state's total population gain from NIM. Tasmania (690 persons) and Victoria (about 50 persons) were the only other states or territories to record NIM gains in this age group.

New South Wales recorded the largest NIM loss of people aged 50 years and over in 2007–08 (1,100 persons). In this age group losses were also recorded by the Australian Capital Territory (750 persons), Western Australia (350 persons), the Northern Territory (270 persons) and South Australia (140 persons).

Persons aged 65 years and over accounted for 4% of all interstate movements in 2007–08. Victoria had the largest net gains from interstate movers in this age group (470 persons), followed by Tasmania (150 persons).

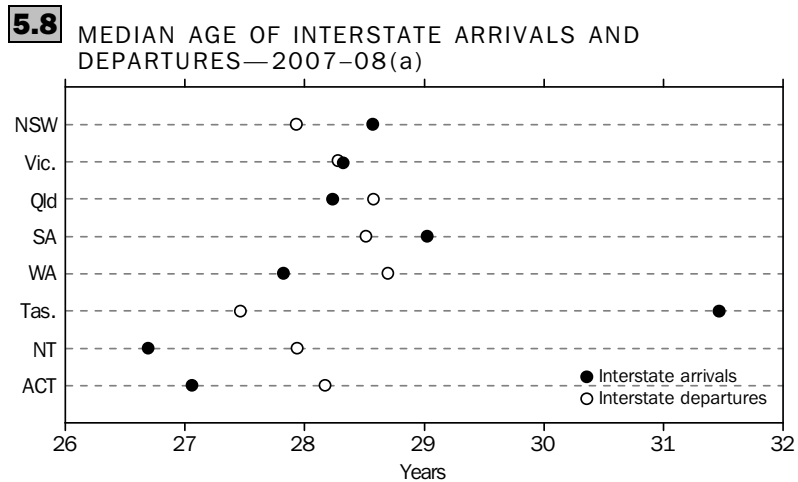
New South Wales experienced a net interstate loss of 240 persons aged 65 years and over, followed by Western Australia (190 persons). The Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory also experienced small net losses in this age group (each less than 100 persons).

Median age of interstate migrants

In 2007–08 the median age of all interstate movers was 28.3 years. Seventy one percent of all interstate arrivals to both the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory were younger than 35 years of age. This high level of younger movers resulted in the two territories recording the lowest median ages of all interstate arrivals (26.7 years and 27.1 years respectively) as seen in Figure 5.8. Tasmania recorded the highest median age (31.5) for interstate arrivals. Arrivals to the remaining states had relatively similar median ages: South Australia (29.0), New South Wales (28.6), Victoria (28.3), Queensland (28.2) and Western Australia (27.8).

The median age at departure varied little between the states and territories: Western Australia (28.7 years), Queensland (28.6), South Australia (28.5), Victoria (28.3), Australian Capital Territory (28.2), New South Wales and the Northern Territory (27.9) and Tasmania (27.5).

Median age of interstate
migrants *continued*



The largest difference between the median ages of interstate arrivals and departures was for Tasmania, where the median age of arrivals was four years older than the median age of departures. This differential contributes to the faster aging of the Tasmanian population compared to other states and territories (for more information see *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2008* (cat. no. 3201.0)).

INTRODUCTION

Mobility refers to the movement of people from place to place, or job to job, or social class to social class. Population mobility refers to the geographic movement of people where there has been a change in the place of usual residence. In this chapter it is also referred to as internal migration within Australia at both the intrastate and interstate levels. The movement of people at smaller geographic levels is an important factor in population change at the local level and is best measured using census data which becomes available every five years.

Population mobility estimates have been derived from Australia's *Census of Population and Housing* data over a number of years. The five yearly snapshot on mobility derived from census data is unlike that of the previous chapter on interstate migration which uses administrative data that is being updated continually.

In this chapter, population mobility is measured using census data based on the place of usual residence of each individual at the time of the latest census and is compared with data based on the place of usual residence one year earlier and five years earlier as asked on the census form. The analysis looks at where people were on census night, who moved and who did not move from their place of usual residence, and the movements between different areas. It discusses the extent of population mobility at various geographic levels (intrastate and interstate) and some of the characteristics of movers. The geographic levels that are examined here include Statistical Local Areas (SLA), Statistical Divisions (SD) and interstate. For previous analysis on population mobility, see chapter 3 in *Population Growth and Distribution* (cat. no. 2035.0).

AUSTRALIANS ON THE MOVE

A population census is limited in capturing the mobility of the population in that it can determine whether a person has moved between two points in time, but not how many times that person has moved within that period of time. The 2006 Census showed that 40% of the population moved in the five years 2001 to 2006, while 16% of people moved in the one year 2005–2006.

Between 2001 and 2006, about 6.6 million people (40%) aged five years and over changed their place of residence in Australia. Of all the people who moved during this period, 5.7 million (86%) moved within the same state or territory and a further 746,700 people (11%) moved interstate. For about 3% of all movers it was not possible to define the type of move.

Of those who moved within the same state and territory, a little over one-third (36%) moved within the same SLA, nearly half (47%) moved to another SLA in the same SD, while about 16% moved to another SD.

6.1 POPULATION MOBILITY BY TYPE OF MOVE—1996–2006 Census

Type of move	1996-2001(a)		2000-2001(b)		2001-2006(a)		2005-2006(b)	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
Moved								
Same SLA	2 205 049	13.7	1 198 451	6.8	2 048 527	12.4	1 002 438	5.5
Other SLA and same SD	2 670 668	16.6	1 171 253	6.7	2 693 521	16.3	1 129 211	6.2
Other SD same state	1 004 048	6.3	368 301	2.1	943 160	5.7	327 260	1.8
Moved interstate	767 932	4.8	286 338	1.6	746 695	4.5	270 491	1.5
Type undefined(c)	157 264	1.0	79 930	0.5	200 934	1.2	82 983	0.5
Total moved	6 804 961	42.4	3 104 273	17.7	6 632 837	40.3	2 812 383	15.5
Did not move	9 253 360	57.6	14 446 309	82.3	9 841 426	59.7	15 345 558	84.5
Total(d)	16 058 321	100.0	17 550 582	100.0	16 474 263	100.0	18 157 941	100.0

(a) For ages five and over.

(b) For ages one and over.

(c) Includes usual residence one/five year/s ago not stated, off-shore and migratory, undefined and no usual address.

(d) Excludes persons overseas at the time of the Census, persons whose usual address one/five year/s ago was overseas, overseas visitors and not stated responses.

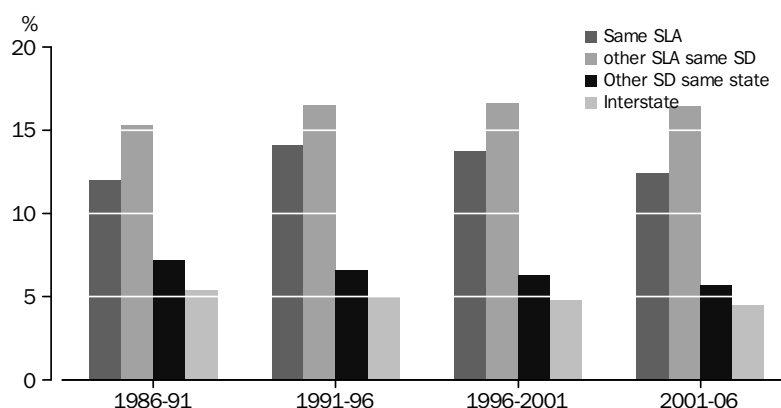
Source: 2001 and 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

AUSTRALIANS ON THE MOVE *continued*

Trends in population mobility by type of move from the intercensal periods of 1986–1991 to 2001–2006 reveal that there has been little change in the overall pattern of moves over the period (Figure 6.2). The level of population mobility when compared between various censuses has remained around 40%.

The most common type of move recorded in recent censuses was a move to another SLA within the same SD, between 2001–06, 16.3 % of the population undertook this type of move compared to 16.6% between 1996 and 2001. The next most common type of move was within the same SLA, followed by a move to another SD within the same state or territory. About 5% of the total population aged five years and over moved interstate during the five years intercensal period of various censuses from 1986–91 to 2001–06.

6.2 TREND IN POPULATION MOBILITY BY TYPE OF MOVE—1986–2006 Census



Source: 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

MOBILITY BETWEEN STATES AND TERRITORIES

Between 2001 to 2006, about three quarters of a million people moved interstate at least once during the 5 years period based on data from the 2006 Census of a person's usual residence 5 years ago. Of all these movements, over one third left New South Wales, while only one fifth arrived in New South Wales from other states and territories. In

MOBILITY BETWEEN STATES AND TERRITORIES
continued

comparison, less than one fifth left Queensland for other states and territories and one third arrived in Queensland from other states and territories (Table 6.3).

Analysis of the 2006 Census data indicates, that over the five year period (2001–06), the largest interstate migration movement was the 136,800 persons moving from New South Wales to Queensland. The second largest movement was the inverse of this, with 56,600 persons moving from Queensland to New South Wales. The next largest movement was those persons moving from New South Wales to Victoria (51,800 persons).

The states who made a net gain to their populations through interstate migration were Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia. In contrast New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory all recorded a net loss. The largest net gain of interstate moves was made by Queensland (121,000 persons). Tasmania and Western Australia also gained (4,700 and 600 persons respectively). The largest net loss through interstate migration was for populations in New South Wales (103,500 persons). South Australia and Victoria each lost (7,700 persons), followed by the Northern Territory (6,400 persons) and the Australian Capital Territory (500 persons).

6.3 INTERSTATE MOBILITY—2001–06 Census(a)

ARRIVALS TO:

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total departures(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Departures from:									
NSW	..	51 782	136 819	13 336	17 910	9 199	5 464	24 297	258 914
Vic.	42 436	..	50 047	13 517	14 435	7 914	4 614	5 419	138 419
Qld	56 629	30 329	..	8 712	12 489	7 418	7 610	5 946	129 184
SA	10 988	15 630	15 719	..	6 026	2 240	4 197	1 951	56 756
WA	13 320	14 820	17 032	4 968	..	3 069	4 061	2 169	59 669
Tas.	4 553	7 990	8 368	1 606	2 846	..	635	821	26 828
NT	5 026	4 549	12 806	5 241	4 254	772	..	1 152	33 805
ACT	22 297	5 551	9 304	1 619	1 861	878	771	..	42 313
Total arrivals(b)	155 405	130 687	250 134	49 013	60 306	31 500	27 374	41 799	746 694
Net gain or loss	-103 509	-7 732	120 950	-7 743	637	4 672	-6 431	-514	..

.. not applicable

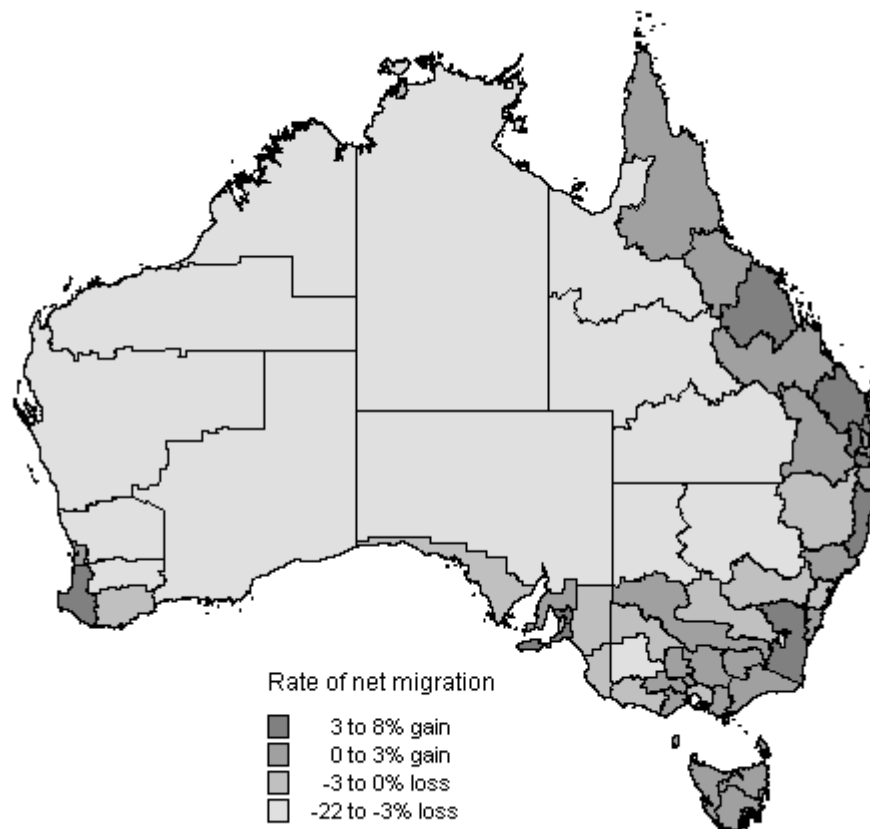
(b) Includes Other Territories.

(a) Based on place of usual residence on Census night and five years ago, from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

MOBILITY BETWEEN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Internal mobility between Statistical Divisions (SDs) made a significant contribution to changes in the population distribution between 2001 and 2006. Figure 6.4 shows that net gains from internal migration between 2001 and 2006 were mostly recorded for SDs along the eastern coastline of Queensland and New South Wales and the southwest corner of Western Australia. The capital cities of Brisbane, Perth and Hobart also recorded net gains. On the other hand, net internal migration losses mainly occurred in the rural inland and remote areas of Australia and from the capital cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Darwin and Canberra.

6.4 RATE OF NET MIGRATION, Statistical Divisions—2001–06 Census

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request

MOBILITY BETWEEN
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS
continued

As with the two previous intercensal periods, the largest net gains between 2001 and 2006 were recorded in Brisbane (42,800), Gold Coast (29,300) and Sunshine Coast (20,500) in south east Queensland (Table 6.5). In Queensland, unlike the previous intercensal period (1996–2001), Wide Bay–Burnett gained significantly (15,800). Significant net inflows were also registered by South West (10,800) in Western Australia and Mid–North Coast (10,300) in New South Wales. In terms of percentage gain, Outer Adelaide in South Australia (6.4%) and every SD in Tasmania recorded net gains between 2001 and 2006 in contrast to significant net migration losses between 1996 and 2001.

Sydney recorded the largest net migration losses between 2001 and 2006 (121,000), with the next largest loss recorded by North Western in New South Wales (6,500). In Victoria, Melbourne also experienced significant loss (18,700). In Queensland, the largest rate of net migration loss were recorded in Central West (12.1%) and North West (10.4%). In Western Australia, South Eastern experienced the largest loss (7.2%).

6.5 NET INTERNAL MIGRATION, Statistical Divisions—2001–06 Census

<i>State/territory Statistical division</i>	<i>Intrastate</i>	<i>Interstate</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate(a)</i>
	no	no	no	%
New South Wales				
Sydney	-54 513	-66 481	-120 994	-3.0
Hunter	15 164	-5 505	9 659	1.7
Illawarra	8 026	-7 085	941	0.2
Richmond-Tweed	9 387	-3 253	6 134	2.9
Mid-North Coast	15 590	-5 324	10 266	3.7
Northern	1 767	-4 800	-3 033	-1.8
North Western	-3 564	-2 935	-6 499	-5.7
Central West	1 076	-3 833	-2 757	-1.6
South Eastern	5 356	1 146	6 502	3.4
Murrumbidgee	802	-3 648	-2 846	-1.9
Murray	1 063	-850	213	0.2
Far West	-154	-937	-1 091	-4.8
Victoria				
Melbourne	-15 990	-2 707	-18 697	-0.5
Barwon	5 426	-758	4 668	1.9
Western District	-318	-207	-525	-0.5
Central Highlands	3 279	-885	2 394	1.7
Wimmera	-1 310	-291	-1 601	-3.3
Mallee	-1 668	-208	-1 876	-2.1
Loddon	4 144	-530	3 614	2.2
Goulburn	2 696	-1 223	1 473	0.8
Ovens-Murray	256	217	473	0.5
East Gippsland	793	-9	784	1.0
Gippsland	2 692	-1 131	1 561	1.0
Queensland				
Brisbane	-1 643	44 385	42 742	2.5
Gold Coast	-674	29 963	29 289	(b)6.1
Sunshine Coast	4 919	15 627	20 546	(b)7.4
West Moreton	1 030	1 076	2 106	(b)3.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	5 642	10 161	15 803	6.5
Darling Downs	-38	3 225	3 187	1.5
South West	-2 230	-77	-2 307	-9.1
Fitzroy	-1 139	3 030	1 891	1.0
Central West	-1 332	-59	-1 391	-12.1
Mackay	536	4 601	5 137	3.6
Northern	1 902	2 999	4 901	2.6
Far North	-3 495	5 957	2 462	1.1
North West	-3 478	60	-3 418	-10.4
South Adelaide				
Adelaide	-3 358	-6 267	-9 625	-0.9
Outer Adelaide	6 938	522	7 460	6.4
Yorke and Lower North	634	-46	588	1.4
Murray Lands	-583	-531	-1 114	-1.7
South East	-782	-551	-1 333	-2.2
Eyre	-557	-84	-641	-1.9
Northern	-2 292	-791	-3 083	-4.0
Western Australia				
Perth	1 698	1 800	3 498	0.3
South West	9 946	895	10 841	5.5
Lower Great Southern	-743	34	-709	-1.4
Upper Great Southern	-1 025	-24	-1 049	-5.9
Midlands	-2 189	-153	-2 342	-4.6
South Eastern	-3 305	-442	-3 747	-7.2
Central	-1 810	-210	-2 020	-3.5
Pilbara	-1 569	-438	-2 007	-5.1
Kimberley	-1 003	-823	-1 826	-6.0

(a) Percentage of the average of the 2001 and 2006 usual residence Census counts.

(b) Annual rates only, as these were new Statistical Divisions and data are only available from the 2006 Census.

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

6.5 NET INTERNAL MIGRATION, Statistical Divisions—2001–06 Census *continued*

State/territory Statistical division	Intrastate	Interstate	Total	Rate(a)
	no	no	no	%
Tasmania				
Greater Hobart	2 526	-161	2 365	1.2
Southern	-1 239	1 781	542	1.6
Northern	-65	1 591	1 526	1.2
Mersey-Lyell	-1 222	1 464	242	0.2
Northern Territory				
Darwin	1 506	-3 503	-1 997	-1.9
Northern Territory - Bal	-1 506	-2 929	-4 435	-5.2
Australian Capital Territory				
Canberra	16	-461	-445	-0.1
Australian Capital Territory - Bal	-16	-52	-68	-21.8

(a) Percentage of the average of the 2001 and 2006 usual residence Census counts.

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

Capital city SDs

Table 6.5 shows that for most capital city SDs the total net migration gain or loss was largely due to the effects of interstate migration. Brisbane mostly gained population through net interstate migration (NIM), while Sydney and Adelaide lost population through NIM. Sydney was the only capital city to record a large net migration loss through both net interstate and intrastate migration losses. Melbourne also recorded losses through interstate and intrastate, but largely through intrastate migration. Adelaide also experienced losses both through interstate and intrastate migration. Perth was the only capital city to record some net migration gains through both interstate and intrastate migration. Greater Hobart, Darwin and Canberra recorded losses through interstate migration but gained through intrastate migration.

As with the past three intercensal periods (1986–1991, 1991–1996 and 1996–2001), patterns of net intrastate migration between 2001 and 2006 are evident between Sydney and Melbourne and the other capital cities. Both Sydney (54,500) and Melbourne (16,000) lost population through net intrastate migration to a number of surrounding SDs. However, in contrast to past patterns of net intrastate migration, Brisbane (1600) and Adelaide (3400) also lost population through intrastate migration to a number of surrounding SDs.

Non-metropolitan SDs

In New South Wales, the drift of population away from inland regions continued, with net intrastate migration losses being recorded by North Western (3,600) and Far West (200). In contrast, all the coastal non-metropolitan SDs gained through net intrastate migration. The largest net intrastate gains were registered in Mid-North Coast (15,600), Hunter (15,200), Richmond-Tweed (9,400) and Illawarra (8,000). The only SD to gain from NIM was South Eastern (1,200), which gained population largely from Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory.

Like New South Wales, the majority of Victorian SDs to lose population to other areas in the state were located in western Victoria, such as Mallee (1,700), Wimmera (1,300) and Western District (300). All other non-metropolitan SDs made net gains from within Victoria. The largest net intrastate gains were experienced in Barwon (5,400), Loddon (4,100) and Central Highlands (3,300), three SDs that border the SD of Melbourne. Goulburn and Gippsland also gained (2,700) each.

*Non-metropolitan SDs
continued*

The non-metropolitan SDs in Queensland that recorded a net intrastate migration gains were Wide Bay-Burnett (5,600), Sunshine Coast (4,900), Northern (1,900), West Moreton (1,000) and Mackay (500).

In South Australia, Outer Adelaide and Yorke and Lower North were the only non-metropolitan SDs to experience net intrastate migration gains (6,900 and 600 respectively). Outer Adelaide was the only non-metropolitan SD to record NIM gains (500).

South West SD in Western Australia was the only non-metropolitan SD to experience a net intrastate migration gain (9,900). South West SD also made net gains from interstate migration (900).

In Tasmania all of the non-metropolitan SDs experienced a net intrastate migration loss, while all these SDs made net gains in interstate migration.

MOVEMENT WITHIN
CAPITAL CITIES

There were about 4.0 million people counted in capital city SDs in 2006 who changed their place of residence between 2001 and 2006 (Table 6.6). Of these people, 80.6% (3.2 million) moved within their city. The proportion of people who moved within their capital city varied considerably between capital cities. Darwin was the only city where the proportion of moves from within Darwin (47.6%) was similar to the moves from interstate (40.9%).

6.6 CAPITAL CITY MOBILITY—2001–06 Census

	INTRA-URBAN (a)		ARRIVALS FROM INTRASTATE (b)		ARRIVALS FROM INTERSTATE (c)		TOTAL MOVED (d)
	No.	Prop of total	No.	Prop of total	No.	Prop of total	No.
	000	%	000	%	000	%	000
<i>Capital city SD</i>							
Sydney	1 041.7	87.4	58.4	4.9	63.8	5.4	1 191.9
Melbourne	872.0	84.3	54.8	5.3	85.9	8.3	1 034.2
Brisbane	474.5	70.6	81.4	12.1	95.7	14.2	671.9
Adelaide	263.0	79.1	27.3	8.2	34.3	10.3	332.2
Perth	402.3	80.0	47.4	9.4	42.6	8.5	502.8
Greater Hobart	46.8	69.1	7.9	11.7	11.5	17.0	67.7
Darwin	20.8	47.6	3.2	7.4	17.9	40.9	43.7
Canberra	67.9	61.1	—	—	41.8	37.6	111.2
All capital cities	3 188.8	80.6	280.5	7.1	393.5	9.9	3 955.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Moves within the capital city SD.

(b) Moves to other SDs, same state.

(c) Moves to other SDs, different state.

(d) Includes undefined moves.

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

Table 6.7 summarises the SLAs which recorded the largest net gains and losses to or from other SLAs within the same capital city between 2001 and 2006. In most cases, the SLAs which registered the largest net gains were located in the outer areas of the capital cities, while those that had the largest net losses were located in the inner and middle areas of the metropolitan regions.

6.7 NET GAINS AND LOSSES, To or from selected Statistical Local Areas within capital cities—2001–06 Census

<i>Capital city, Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>Largest net gain or loss</i>	<i>Capital city, Statistical Local Area</i>	<i>Largest net gain or loss</i>
<i>Area</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>no.</i>
Sydney		Sydney	
Baulkham Hills (A) - North	7 809	Canterbury (C)	-6 977
Wyong (A) - North-East	6 884	Fairfield (C) - East	-5 789
Blacktown (C) - North	5 072	Randwick (C)	-4 121
Camden (A)	4 269	Fairfield (C) - West	-3 328
Wollondilly (A)	3 623	Liverpool (C) - East	-3 038
Melbourne		Melbourne	
Melton (S) - East	12 728	Hume (C) - Broadmeadows	-6 084
Casey (C) - Berwick	9 441	Gr. Dandenong (C) - Dandenong	-5 742
Hume (C) - Craigieburn	7 645	Brimbank (C) - Keilor	-5 318
Whittlesea (C) - North	6 977	Whittlesea (C) - South-West	-4 106
Wyndham (C) - South	6 123	Gr. Dandenong (C) Bal	-3 549
Brisbane		Brisbane	
Griffin-Mango Hill	2 780	Alexandra Hills	-1 285
Parkinson-Drewvale	2 542	St Lucia	-1 191
Ipswich (C) - East	2 536	Woodridge	-1 090
Beaudesert (S) - Pt A	2 516	Runcorn	-1 059
Central Pine West	2 423	Marsden	-903
Adelaide		Adelaide	
Salisbury (C) Bal	2 593	Tea Tree Gully (C) - Central	-1 227
Port Adel. Enfield (C) - East	1 682	Port Adel. Enfield (C) - Inner	-999
Onkaparinga (C) - South Coast	1 213	Onkaparinga (C) - Morphett	-901
Playford (C) - East Central	807	Salisbury (C) - Central	-881
Playford (C) - West	616	Salisbury (C) - Inner North	-839
Perth		Perth	
Wanneroo (C) - North-East	6 161	Joondalup (C) - South	-7 879
Wanneroo (C) - North-West	3 423	Canning (C)	-3 381
Rockingham (C)	3 209	Melville (C)	-2 705
Swan (C)	2 314	Joondalup (C) - North	-2 076
Gosnells (C)	2 129	Stirling (C) - Central	-1 670
Hobart		Hobart	
Clarence (C)	397	Hobart (C) - Remainder	-380
Brighton (M)	166	Derwent Valley (M) - Pt A	-133
Sorell (M) - Pt A	144	Kingborough (M) - Pt A	-109
—	—	Glenorchy (C)	-66
—	—	Hobart (C) - Inner	-19
Darwin		Darwin	
Palmerston (C) Bal	509	Karama	-267
Bayview-Woolner	383	Nightcliff	-206
Gunn-Palmerston City	269	Gray	-177
Litchfield (S) - Pt B	203	Moulden	-126
Stuart Park	142	Malak	-109
Canberra		Canberra	
Dunlop	1 690	Kambah	-556
Gungahlin	1 661	Ngunnawal	-554
Amaroo	774	Kaleen	-378
Banks	724	Evatt	-377
Nicholls	560	Palmerston	-368

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: The 2006 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MOVERS

As well as the impact of the volume of movement on state and regional population growth and distribution, the characteristics of the people who move into or out of a region affect the nature and structure of the region's population. For example, because movers are generally younger in age than non-movers, in regions which gain in

CHARACTERISTICS OF MOVERS *continued*

population through internal migration there is usually a rejuvenation effect, while regions which lose population are usually subjected to more rapid ageing. An obvious exception to this is the ageing effect of incoming retirement flows in some local areas.

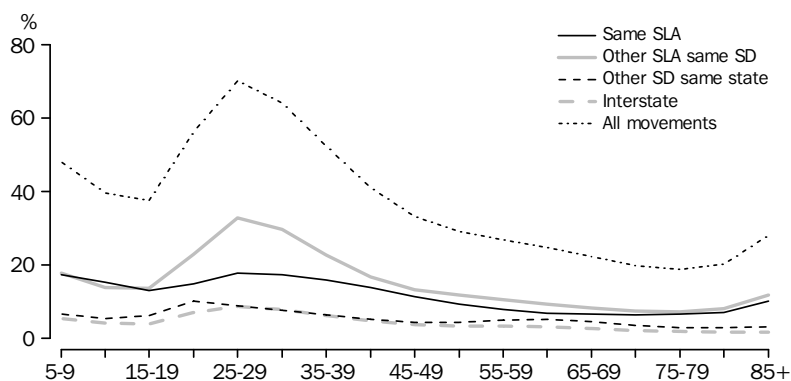
This last section discusses the movement propensities of people by four types of characteristics. These are age, sex, birthplace and Indigenous origin.

Mobility by age and sex

Mobility rates (the number of movers in each category divided by the total number of persons in each category) by age and type of move between 2001 and 2006 confirm previous findings from the 1996 and 2001 Census, indicating that there has been little change in the propensity to move between these two periods. Comparing all moves by age, the most mobile group were those people aged in their twenties, followed by children, who were likely to have moved with their families.

Figure 6.8 shows that not all movement types by age have the same pattern. Overall, the age group 25–29 years were the most mobile for all movement types and more likely to move interstate and to move to another SLA within the same SD or within the same SLA. Those around retiring age (ages 60–64 years) also tended to have a slightly higher propensity to move to another SD but stay within the same state.

6.8 MOBILITY RATES BY AGE (a) AND TYPE OF MOVE—2001–06 Census



(a) Age in 2006.

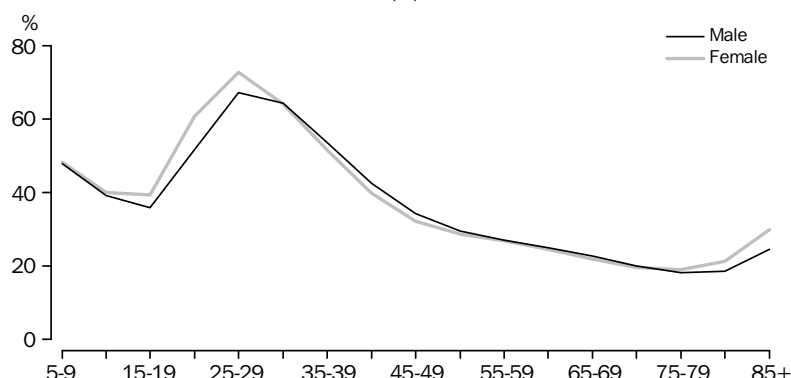
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

While there was little difference in the overall mobility rate between males and females, there were distinct features across age groups (see graph 6.9). Females aged 25–29 years and below, as well as 75 years and over, had a higher propensity to move than males of the same age. Males aged 30–54 years had a higher propensity to move than females of the same age. The mobility rate for males and females aged 55–74 were very similar.

Women tend to leave home earlier than men, so women's mobility rates tend to be higher than men's in young adulthood, especially for those aged 15–24 years. As women tend to marry men older than themselves, and most moves are undertaken by families, women's age-specific mobility rates are very similar to men's but at a slightly younger age.

Mobility by age and sex
continued

6.9 MOBILITY RATES BY AGE(a) AND SEX—2001–06 Census



(a) Age in 2006.

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

As wives are more likely to outlive their husbands and widowhood can be a catalyst to moving, in the older age groups women are more likely to move short distances, such as to nursing homes or hostels. The mobility rates for older men and women are very similar for longer distance moves (Table 6.10). This suggests that longer distance moves are more likely to be made by a couple.

6.10 POPULATION MOBILITY(a), By age and type of move —2001–06 Census

Age group (years) (b)	MOVED SAME SLA		MOVED OTHER SLA SAME SD		MOVED OTHER SD SAME STATE		MOVED INTERSTATE		TOTAL MOVED (c)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
5–9	17.1	17.4	17.6	17.6	6.4	6.4	5.2	5.2	47.8	48.2
10–14	15.1	15.3	13.7	13.9	5.3	5.4	4.0	4.1	39.2	39.9
15–19	12.7	13.3	12.7	14.2	5.7	6.6	3.6	4.0	35.8	39.3
20–24	13.9	15.6	20.6	25.1	8.9	11.2	6.4	7.4	51.7	60.9
25–29	17.1	18.1	31.1	34.2	8.2	9.4	8.3	8.9	67.3	72.8
30–34	16.9	17.7	29.8	29.3	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.6	64.3	64.2
35–39	15.7	16.1	23.4	21.8	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.0	53.6	51.5
40–44	13.7	13.8	17.4	15.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	42.5	39.7
45–49	11.4	11.1	13.8	12.7	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.4	34.3	32.1
50–54	9.3	8.9	11.8	11.5	4.3	4.4	3.2	3.2	29.4	28.6
55–59	7.8	7.5	10.5	10.4	4.6	4.9	3.2	3.2	26.9	26.7
60–64	6.9	6.8	9.3	9.2	5.1	5.0	3.0	2.9	25.0	24.5
65–69	6.3	6.6	8.2	8.1	4.8	4.2	2.7	2.4	22.7	21.8
70–74	6.1	6.6	7.3	7.4	3.8	3.1	2.1	1.9	19.9	19.5
75–79	6.0	6.8	7.0	7.3	2.9	2.7	1.7	1.6	18.2	19.0
80–84	6.4	7.4	7.3	8.5	2.6	2.8	1.5	1.6	18.5	21.2
85 and over	8.7	10.7	10.0	12.3	2.8	3.1	1.5	1.6	24.5	29.9
Total	12.3	12.6	16.3	16.4	5.6	5.8	4.6	4.5	40.1	40.4

(a) Calculated as the proportion of each category to the total population. The total population has been calculated by adding together those who moved and those who did not move. Excludes persons overseas at the time of the Census, persons whose usual address one/five year/s ago was overseas, overseas visitors and not stated responses.

(b) Age in 2006.

(c) Includes undefined moves

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

Mobility by birthplace

The mobility rates of overseas-born residents are very high on arrival and for the first decade of their residence in Australia, a reflection that immigrants move early in their residence as part of the process of settling into their new environment. Table 6.11 shows however, that in the long term, the mobility rates of immigrants are lower than the Australia-born population. Age is a key driver lowering these mobility rates due to the fact that there is a much higher propensity to move at younger ages and that these earlier immigrants are now from the older age groups.

Of the 424,000 people recorded as being born overseas in the 2006 Census and who arrived in Australia between 1996–2000, 256,400 changed address since 2001. This represents a mobility rate of 60.5% which far exceeds the mobility rate of the Australia-born population (41.6%). The mobility rate for those who arrived between 1991–1995 was also higher (44.9%) than the Australia-born population. However, immigrants who had arrived in Australia before 1986, and who are now in primarily older age groups, had a mobility rate (28.9%) which was much lower than the Australia-born population (41.6%) as a whole.

The overseas-born, despite when they arrive, show similar patterns to the Australia-born population in that most moves are made within the same SLA and same SD. However, overseas-born people who arrived in 1996–2000 moved much more within the same SD (31.2%) than did the Australia-born population (16.1%). Since most overseas-born residents live in capital cities, most of these shorter distance moves would have occurred within capital cities. Recent immigrants who arrived in 1996–2000 made more interstate moves (6.0%), than the Australia-born (4.8%).

6.11 POPULATION MOBILITY BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL—2001–06 Census

	TYPE OF MOVE(a)					Total moved(b)	Total
	Did not move	Same SLA	Other SLA same SD	Other SD same state	Interstate		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Overseas born—Year of arrival							
Before 1986	71.1	8.3	13.0	3.6	3.2	28.9	100.0
1986–90	59.6	12.0	21.0	2.8	3.8	40.4	100.0
1991–95	55.1	14.3	23.1	2.6	4.0	44.9	100.0
1996–2000	39.5	18.0	31.2	3.4	6.0	60.5	100.0
Total	63.9	10.6	17.5	3.4	3.7	36.1	100.0
Australia-born	58.4	13.0	16.1	6.4	4.8	41.6	100.0
Total	59.6	12.5	16.4	5.8	4.6	40.4	100.0

(a) For ages five and over.

(b) Includes undefined moves.

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

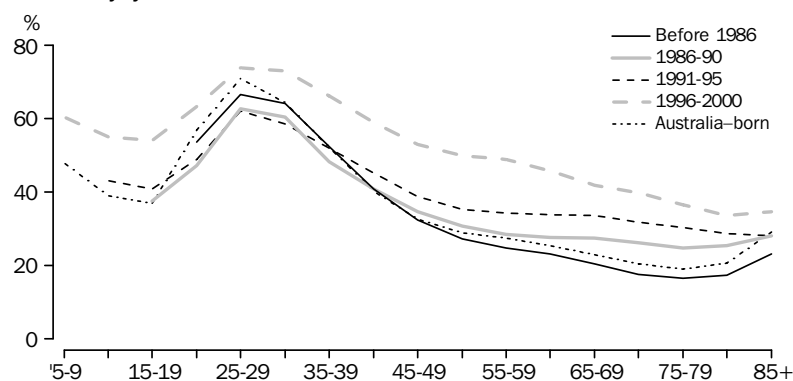
Figure 6.12 illustrates that the population of overseas-born people who have the longest residence in Australia (arriving before 1986) and are now generally in older age groups, closely resemble the age mobility rates for the Australia-born population. The mobility rates were highest for young adults and thereafter steadily declined.

*Mobility by birthplace
continued*

Regardless of year of arrival, the most mobile age group for immigrants and the Australia-born population was the 25–29 year age group. For older ages there were major differences between recent immigrants (those who arrived in Australia since 1986), those immigrants who had arrived in earlier years and the Australia-born population.

One main difference was that recent immigrants had a much higher mobility rate at every age group than the Australia-born population. Further, the age mobility pattern for recent immigrants was considerably different to that of the earlier immigrants and the Australia-born population. Rather than showing rapid declines in mobility after the 25–29 year age group, the pattern for recent immigrants declined more gradually.

6.12 MOBILITY RATES BY AGE (a), Australia-born and overseas-born by year of arrival



(a) Age in 2006.

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

While mobility varies between the Australia-born and the overseas born, this variability is even more pronounced when compared by country of birth (Table 6.13). In a comparison of 21 countries of birth, there was a range of 40 percentage points in the mobility rates of the most and the least mobile birthplace population groups. Eight of the selected countries had a mobility rate higher than the Australia-born population even though the overall mobility rate for overseas-born (36.1%) was lower than that of the Australia-born (41.6%).

As observed in the 2001 Census, the findings of the 2006 Census also indicated that the most mobile group were born in Pakistan (54.0%) followed by New Zealand (53.4%). The mobility rate of those born in Pakistan was almost four times higher than those born in Italy (14.3%) and Greece (14.0%). The older age structure of those born in Italy and Greece (as indicated in Chapter 4 in Table 4.6) can assist with explaining their lower mobility rates, given that it is the younger age groups who have higher mobility rates overall.

Mobility by birthplace
continued

6.13 MOBILITY RATES BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a)—2001–06 Census

Birthplace	Movers	Total population(b)	Mobility rate
	no	no	%
Oceania and Antarctica (excl. Australia)	198 510	385 463	51.5
New Zealand	159 320	298 332	53.4
Europe and the Former USSR	576 866	1 857 229	31.1
United Kingdom and Ireland	354 471	946 125	37.5
Greece	14 768	105 800	14.0
Italy	27 448	191 678	14.3
Germany	27 589	95 122	29.0
Netherlands	22 242	72 958	30.5
Poland	13 120	48 106	27.3
Czech Republic	1 943	6 105	31.8
North Africa and the Middle East	71 816	195 312	36.8
Lebanon	19 850	66 867	29.7
South-East Asia	167 442	437 882	38.2
Malaysia	24 628	67 937	36.3
Philippines	38 902	96 264	40.4
Singapore	10 671	25 431	42.0
Viet Nam	50 391	143 817	35.0
North-East Asia	103 260	254 380	40.6
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan Province)	54 319	133 923	40.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	18 206	56 019	32.5
Southern and Central Asia	78 085	169 183	46.2
India	37 957	86 860	43.7
Pakistan	5 598	10 361	54.0
Sri Lanka	20 218	48 521	41.7
Northern America	30 140	65 359	46.1
Canada	10 870	22 775	47.7
United States of America	19 073	42 113	45.3
South and Central America and the Caribbean	30 463	70 945	42.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	60 483	128 403	47.1
South Africa	35 675	72 028	49.5
Total overseas-born	1 317 065	3 564 156	37.0
Australian-born	5 217 978	12 542 522	41.6
Total(c)	6 632 791	16 474 171	40.3

(a) For ages five and over.

(b) The total population has been calculated by adding together those who moved and those who did not move. It excludes persons overseas at the time of Census, persons whose usual address one/five year/s ago was overseas, overseas visitors and not stated responses.

(c) Includes country of birth not stated, not elsewhere classified, inadequately described and at sea.

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

Mobility by Indigenous
origin

Census data also provides a further breakdown of population mobility within Australia with information on the movement of Indigenous Australians. However, it is important to note that there is significant volatility in census counts of the Indigenous population. This volatility can, in part, be attributed to changes in the propensity of persons to identify as being of Indigenous origin. For 2006 the census count of Indigenous people excludes people whose Indigenous status was unknown in the census. It was estimated there was a net undercount of 59,200 persons.

Mobility by Indigenous origin continued

During 2001–06, 46.4% of Indigenous people changed their usual residence in Australia. Of all the interstate moves made by Indigenous people, 52.1% were made between New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. These states and one territory accounted for 83.2% of the total Indigenous population in Australia on Census Night.

The interstate movements by Indigenous people between 2001 and 2006 was in many ways similar to that of the total population. Table 6.14 shows that, as for the total population, the single most prevalent move for Indigenous people was from New South Wales to Queensland (19.4%), followed by moves from Queensland to New South Wales (11.1%). Net interstate migration of Indigenous people showed net gains for Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory with losses for all other states and territories.

6.14 INTERSTATE MOVES MADE BY INDIGENOUS PERSONS —2001–06 Census(a)

	ARRIVALS TO:								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total departures
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Departures from:									
NSW	..	910	3 342	261	300	174	193	437	5 629
Vic.	576	..	489	179	171	145	90	18	1 668
Qld.	1 910	516	..	261	348	177	551	149	3 912
SA	189	204	218	..	159	48	319	23	1 160
WA	222	181	380	233	..	73	501	26	1 616
Tas.	117	175	230	51	79	..	30	18	700
NT	201	145	710	391	344	33	..	43	1 867
ACT	328	63	177	22	27	18	36	..	675
Total arrivals(b)	3 580	2 194	5 546	1 398	1 431	668	1 720	714	17 267
Net gain/loss	-2 049	526	1 634	238	-185	-32	-147	39	..

.. not applicable

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(a) Based on place of usual residence on Census night and five years ago, from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Source: The 2006 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

It is generally assumed that Indigenous persons have a greater propensity to move than non-Indigenous persons (Taylor & Bell, 1996, P. 369). Both the original and standardised mobility rates presented in Table 6.15 support this assumption.

In the original series, 46.4% of the Indigenous population changed their place of usual residence between 2001 and 2006 compared to 40.2% for non-Indigenous persons. The original series also shows some variation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous by type of move. Indigenous people had a much higher propensity to move within the same SLA (that is, shorter distances) and to other SDs but in the same state, than non-Indigenous people.

While the above analysis on the original series has some use, it does not take into account the higher rate of movement which may be attributed to there being a higher proportion of Indigenous people in the mobile youthful age groups than non-Indigenous people. Standardising by age shows much less variation in the total

*Mobility by Indigenous
origin continued*

movement between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (42.3% of Indigenous moved compared to 41.7% for non-Indigenous) as seen in Table 6.15. There remained significant variation for some movement types, particularly moves within SLAs and other SDs same state. The only movement type where the Indigenous people has a standardised mobility rate lower than the non-Indigenous people was for those who moved interstate with a rate of 4.3% and 4.7% respectively.

6.15 INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS MOBILITY RATES (a)—2001–06 Census(b)

Type of move	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
	%	%
ORIGINAL SERIES		
Moved		
Same SLA	16.3	12.4
Other SLA and same SD	13.5	16.5
Other SD same state	8.7	5.7
Moved interstate	4.7	4.5
Total moved(c)	46.4	40.2
Did not move	53.6	59.8
Total	100.0	100.0

STANDARDISED RATES (d)		
Moved		
Same SLA	14.9	12.8
Other SLA and same SD	12.4	17.2
Other SD same state	7.8	5.8
Moved interstate	4.3	4.7
Total moved(c)	42.3	41.7
Did not move	57.7	58.3
Total	100.0	100.0

- (a) For ages five and over.
 (b) Moves expressed as a percentage of the population. This excludes persons overseas at the time of the Census, persons whose usual address five years ago was overseas, overseas visitors and not stated responses.
 (c) Includes undefined moves.
 (d) Standardised by age using the final estimated resident population at 30 June 2001.

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, data available on request.

The reasons for Indigenous population mobility may be diverse. There may be linkages between mobility and Indigenous culture, income distribution, labour force participation, and other factors.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains statistics relating to overseas migration, interstate migration and the estimated resident population (ERP) by country of birth. It also includes contextual information such as international migration statistics of other countries.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

2 After the 1981 Census the concept of what constitutes the population of Australia and the states and territories was changed so that it was defined in terms of the number of usual residents - these new estimates (termed the estimated resident population, or ERP) were adopted as the official population series. Prior to this the population had been defined as the number of people actually present at a given time - at the time of the Census this meant the number of people actually counted and therefore included foreign tourists but excluded Australians abroad. Population estimates based on the concept of usual residence were constructed back to 1971.

3 A detailed account of the introduction of the ERP series is available in *Methods and Procedures in the Compilation of Estimated Resident Population 1981 and in the Construction of the 1971-81 Time Series* (cat. no. 3103.0).

Method of estimation

4 Two main steps are involved in estimating the national and state/territory population:

- calculating the base population (Census year population estimates); and
- updating this base population (post-censal population estimates).

5 The post-censal population estimates are updated each quarter and derived by bringing forward the base population by ageing the base, then adjusting for subsequent components of population growth, i.e. births, deaths, overseas and interstate migration. This method is called the cohort component method.

6 The following equation is known as the demographic balancing equation (Shryock, Siegel and Associates, 1976) and is used to update the base population

$$P_{t+1} = P_t + B_{t,t+1} - D_{t,t+1} + NOM_{t,t+1} + NIM_{t,t+1} + e_{t,t+1}$$

where:

P_t = the estimated resident population at the end of period t

P_{t+1} = the estimated resident population at the end of period $t + 1$

$B_{t,t+1}$ = births occurring during the period $t, t + 1$

$D_{t,t+1}$ = deaths occurring during the period $t, t + 1$

$NOM_{t,t+1}$ = net overseas migration during the period $t, t + 1$

$NIM_{t,t+1}$ = net interstate migration during the period $t, t + 1$

$e_{t,t+1}$ = residual error for the period $t, t + 1$

7 After each Census, estimates for the preceding intercensal period are revised by incorporating an additional adjustment for residual error (intercensal discrepancy) to ensure that the total intercensal increase agrees with the difference between the estimated resident populations at the two 30 June dates in the respective Census years.

8 A complete explanation of the methods and conceptual basis for population estimates used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in the production of population estimates is given in *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).

Status of quarterly ERP data

9 Population estimates are referred to as either preliminary, revised or final. Preliminary estimates are generally made available five to six months after the reference quarter. Revised estimates are generally published each March for the financial year ending 21 months previously (e.g. revised estimates for the 2006-07 financial year were available in March 2009). Final estimates are published for the previous five-yearly intercensal period after each Census.

10 The following table shows the current status of ERP and the components of population change: natural increase, net overseas migration (NOM) and net interstate migration (NIM).

STATUS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (ERP) DATA—as at 4 June 2009

<i>Reference Period</i>	<i>Census base</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net overseas migration</i>	<i>Net interstate migration</i>	<i>ERP STATUS</i>
Sep. 1996–Jun. 1997	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 1997–Jun. 2001	Final rebased — based on 2001 Census	Final	Final — category jumping set to zero	Final — rebased to 2001 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2001–Jun. 2006	Final rebased — based on 2006 Census	Final	Final — includes migration adjustment using matched passenger cards	Final — rebased to 2006 Census	FINAL
Sep. 2006–Jun. 2007	Revised estimate — based on 2006 Census	Revised — based on date of occurrence	Final — improved method of NOM introduced and used for Sep. quarter 2006 onwards. Revised NOM estimates based on actual traveller behaviour.	Revised — modelled - expansion factors based on 2006 Census	REVISED
Sep. 2007–onwards	Preliminary estimate — based on 2006 Census	Preliminary — based on registration	Preliminary — NOM estimates are based on international movement data for the reference quarter, adjusted by information derived from travellers with the same characteristics from the corresponding quarter two years earlier.	Preliminary — modelled - expansion factors based on 2006 Census	PRELIMINARY

Population estimates by country of birth

11 Quarterly population estimates by country of birth are compiled and published annually as at 30 June for Australia as a whole. These estimates, produced by single year of age and sex, classify the population according to countries of birth.

12 Quarterly population estimates by country of birth for post-censal years are compiled by updating the Census year estimates in accordance with births, deaths and overseas migration. Each component of change is first converted to financial year of birth. The population for each country of birth by birth cohort are then updated.

13 Prior to the introduction of the improved NOM method from July 1 2006 there had been concern about the reliability of long-term overseas migration data, including the manifestation of some countries with many long-term arrivals but far fewer departures. Therefore between 2001 and 2006 overseas migration by country of birth was derived from permanent flows only, constrained to net Australian levels.

14 For more detailed information see Chapter 2 — Estimating National and State Population in *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).

Diplomatic personnel

15 Australia's ERP and estimates of NOM include all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. Therefore, foreign diplomatic personnel and their families are considered out of scope and were removed from NOM estimates from 1 July 2006. The previous methodology for estimating NOM was unable to exclude diplomatic personnel and their families. However, with the improved NOM methodology,

Diplomatic personnel continued

refinements to the NOM processing system have enabled this to occur through the use of visa information.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

16 According to recommendations of the United Nations an international migrant is defined as "*any person who changes his or her country of usual residence*" (United Nations 1998). For the purposes of NOM, and thereby Australia's official ERP counts, a person is regarded as a usual resident if they have been (or expected to be) residing in Australia for a period of 12 months or more. As such, NOM and ERP estimates include all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families.

17 Conceptually the term NOM is based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more. It is the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures). With the introduction of the improved methods for estimating NOM, this 12 months *does not have to be continuous* and is measured over a 16 month reference period. For example whether a traveller is in or out of the population is determined by their exact duration of stay in or away from Australia over the subsequent 16 months after arrival or departure.

Source of overseas migration data

18 The ABS statistics on overseas migration are calculated using administrative data collected and compiled by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) under the authority of the Migration Regulations (*Migration Act, 1958*). At present, the main source of data on overseas migration is the incoming and outgoing passenger cards completed by all persons arriving in or departing from Australia. Data from passports and visa (entry permit) applications and approvals are also provided by DIAC's Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS). These three data sources are collected, compiled and matched together by DIAC.

19 Quarterly NOM estimates are sourced from the processed monthly overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) data (compiled using matched TRIPS data) and monthly extracts of unmatched TRIPS records.

20 Statistics on overseas migration exclude: multiple movements; the movements of operational air and ships' crew; transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry; passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia and unauthorised arrivals. From 1 July 2006 onwards foreign diplomatic personnel and their families are also excluded.

21 Quarterly NOM estimates contribute to quarterly ERP and are released in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat.no.3101.0). Statistics on OAD and related data quality issues are published on a monthly basis in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

Change of methods used

22 The ABS has developed and introduced an improved method for estimating NOM. It has been used in calculating Australia's official ERP since September quarter 2006. The improved method is a result of reviewing the treatment of temporary migrants (both long-term and short-term) who are away from or resident in Australia for a period of 12 months or more.

23 Estimates of NOM based on the previous methods and those based on the improved methods are not comparable. The key change is the introduction of a 12/16 month rule for measuring a person's residency in Australia, replacing the previous 12/12 month rule.

Estimating NOM with 12/16 rule

24 The method for estimating NOM was reviewed in 2004 in response to issues arising with the previous estimation of category jumping, i.e. changes between stated intention and actual duration of stay of travellers to/from Australia. The review also addressed the changing patterns of travel into and out of Australia, in particular the increased propensity for travellers to interrupt longer periods of stay or absence with short-term trips.

25 The improved NOM estimation methods employ a 12/16 rule where the traveller can be added or subtracted from NOM if they have stayed in or been absent from Australia for a period of 12 months or more over a 16 month period. This 12 months does not have to be continuous. Although a traveller states their intended duration of stay on a passenger card, for NOM purposes the ABS now measures an individuals' actual travel behaviour.

26 To measure a travellers actual duration of stay the ABS uses a unique personal identifier provided with the administrative data supplied by DIAC. To be able to apply the 12/16 rule the personal identifier is used to match a travellers movements over time and construct a movement history for each arrival and departure record.

TRAVELLERS VS MOVEMENTS

27 Conceptually, NOM estimates should be based on counts of travellers, rather than counts of overseas movements, since travellers may have more than one movement in a particular reference period. Under the previous system of NOM estimation, a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures were required. These mainly comprised adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour. However, adjustments were also required to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers.

28 One of the central changes with the improved methodology is that all estimation is based on actual individual travellers and their travel histories (using de-identified data), rather than in the previous methodology when an aggregation of movements represented travellers.

FINAL NOM ESTIMATES

29 It is with the final NOM estimates that the 12/16 month rule can be fully applied. A traveller's actual duration of stay can only be calculated when data on overseas movements becomes available for the 16 months following a reference period. Final NOM estimation methods use ERP flags to determine if a traveller, through their actual duration of stay in or out of Australia, should be included or excluded from NOM estimates and consequently ERP estimates.

PRELIMINARY NOM ESTIMATES

30 Preliminary estimates of NOM are required five to six months after the reference quarter for the production of quarterly estimates of the population of Australia, states and territories. At that time, complete traveller histories for the 16 months following a reference quarter cannot be produced. Migration adjustments are calculated from changes in behaviour from final estimates two years earlier for the same groups of travellers. These migration adjustments are applied to travellers who are grouped according to age, sex, country of citizenship and state/territory, and account for differences between their intended duration of stay and their actual duration of stay.

31 Preliminary estimates using the improved method for estimating NOM were implemented in official ABS population estimates for September quarter 2006 and onwards with the release of the December quarter 2006 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

Estimating NOM with 12/16
rule continued

32 For further information on the improved methods see the *Technical Note: Improved Methods for Calculating Net Overseas Migration from September quarter 2006 onwards* in this publication. For more detailed information on the improved NOM estimation methods see *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005) and *Information Paper: Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.003).

ESTIMATING NOM WITH THE
12/12 RULE

33 Prior to 1 July 2006, NOM estimation methods used a 12/12 rule to determine if a traveller contributed to ERP. This meant that in order for a person to contribute to NOM they must stay in or be absent from Australia for a continuous period of 12 out of 12 months. It compared data on actual travel movements over a 12 month period with data on individual travellers' duration of stay as recorded on their passenger cards. In order to conduct such a comparison, data for a 15 month period (i.e. one year plus one quarter) were required. For more information see the Technical Note in *Migration, Australia, 2006–07* (cat. no. 3412.0) – *Measuring Net Overseas Migration, Method Used September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2006* and *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 - Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat. no. 3137.0).

CATEGORY JUMPING

34 Many overseas travellers stay (or are away) shorter or longer periods than initially intended, as recorded on their passenger cards. From July 1982 to June 1997, NOM estimates included an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping. Category jumping is a measure of the discrepancy between movements recorded as short-term, long-term or permanent at the time of movement, and the category recorded at the completion of a journey. Twelve months after a reference period it was determined whether the number of initially-recorded short-term, long-term and permanent arrivals and departures matched actual patterns of movement.

35 For example, some visitors on arrival may state that they intend to stay in Australia for more than 12 months. However, they may change their travel plans and depart the country after only six months. Since migration figures were affected by this change in travel behaviour, an adjustment was incorporated into the NOM estimate and ERP.

36 The method used to estimate category jumping up until June 1997 inclusive was based on aggregate flows of traveller movements rather than individual travellers. Until June 1998 the measurement of duration of stay or absence on the second leg of travel was based on passenger reporting on the arrival or departure card. This self reported duration was used to determine the time at which a person arrived (for visitors) or left Australia (for Australian residents). However, from July 1998 onwards, implementation of a new passenger card design and processing system enabled DIMA (now DIAC) to derive actual duration of stay or absence by matching both arrival and departure cards rather than relying on passengers reporting their duration of stay or absence.

MATCHING TRAVELLER MOVEMENTS

37 Despite this improvement in the quality of actual duration of stay or absence data, the above estimation method appeared incapable of producing acceptable estimates of category jumping. Given that category jumping had only a small effect on ERP and that estimates produced by the above method seemed highly volatile, the ABS decided to set category jumping estimates to zero until an improved estimation technique was developed. They were set to zero from September quarter 1997 to June quarter 2001.

38 Through the provision of additional data from DIAC, the ABS had the ability to match traveller movements over time. This enabled a movement history to be constructed for those arriving and departing and thus calculate an actual duration of stay. Matching traveller movements enabled the adjustment of permanent and long-term

ESTIMATING NOM WITH THE 12/12 RULE *continued*

movement. This adjustment (termed 'migration adjustment') allowed for components of NOM to be presented on an adjusted basis.

39 For more information on category jumping and the interim methods of adjusting NOM for the previous (12/12) method, see *Demography Working Paper 2003/5 – Net Overseas Migration: Adjusting for Actual Duration of Stay or Absence* (cat. no. 3137.0). Adjustments applied to overseas migration estimates have also been discussed in a special article in *Migration, Australia, 2002–03* (cat. no. 3412.0).

ADJUSTMENT METHODS AND REVISION STATUS

40 Due to changes in the methods used to adjust NOM estimates, caution should be used comparing estimates over time. The table below describes the adjustment methods that have been applied to NOM estimates from September quarter 1996 and onwards.

NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION ADJUSTMENT METHODS USED SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996 ONWARDS

Period	Status of NOM	Adjustment method
September 1996 – June 1997	Final	'Category jumping' adjustments applied using previous methodology (12/12 month rule)(a)
September 1997 – June 2001	Final	No adjustments applied (i.e. 'category jumping' set to zero) (12/12 month rule)
September 2001 – June 2006	Final	Migration adjustments applied, based at the aggregate level (12/12 month rule)(b)
September 2006 – June 2007	Final	Actual duration of stay/absence, based at the individual traveller level (12/16 month rule)(c)
September 2007 and onwards	Preliminary	Migration adjustments applied, based at the individual traveller level (12/16 month rule)(c)

- (a) See Appendix 3 in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0).
- (b) See Technical Note: *Measuring Net Overseas Migration, Method Used September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2006 in Migration, Australia, 2006–07* (cat. no. 3412.0).

- (c) See Technical Note: *Improved Methods for Calculating Net Overseas Migration from September quarter 2006 onwards in Migration, Australia, 2007–08* (cat. no. 3412.0).

PERMANENT RESIDENCY GRANTS

41 A number of people arriving temporarily in Australia are subsequently granted permanent residency. These permanent residency grants contribute to the Australian Government's immigration targets but may be unrelated to the stated intentions of travellers on arrival. Accordingly, they are not included in unadjusted permanent arrivals as they did not arrive in Australia on a permanent basis but would be included in final NOM figures from 1 July 2006 onwards. The proportions of short-term and long-term visitor arrivals subsequently gaining on-shore grants of permanent residency are not routinely estimated in ABS statistics.

42 For more information on permanent additions to the population see the DIAC publication *Immigration Update*, available on the DIAC web site, <<http://www.immi.gov.au>>.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION

43 At the national level, population change is the result of births, deaths and net overseas migration. At the state/territory level, an extra component of population change exists – net interstate migration (NIM). This is the net difference between arrivals to a state/territory from the rest of Australia and departures from that state/territory to the rest of Australia. Interstate migration is therefore an important determinant of population growth and distribution of the states and territories.

44 Within Australia there is no requirement for a person who changes their state of usual residence to register their move. Unlike overseas movements, which are recorded at Australia's borders, there are no direct quarterly measure of arrivals and departures between the states and territories. To be able to measure state/territory population change on a quarterly basis estimates of interstate migration are therefore required.

Sources of interstate migration data

45 The Census is one source of information, with people being asked where they lived one year ago and five years ago. However, as the Census is held only every five years, this is insufficient for producing quarterly interstate migration estimates. Another source of data is therefore necessary.

46 Interstate migration is a key determinant of the accuracy of state and territory population estimates. Data on interstate migration cannot be directly estimated unlike that of natural increase and net overseas migration. Instead, post-censal quarterly estimates of interstate migration are modelled using administrative by-product data. Over time, the ABS has used a number of administrative data sources to produce quarterly estimates of interstate migration, including electoral roll registrations and family allowance payments. Currently the data used by the ABS is information on interstate change of address advised to Medicare Australia and to the Department of Defence in the case of the military.

47 The Medicare-based model used for generating post-censal estimates of interstate migration is largely superseded when new Census information becomes available. For example, every five years, after data from the following Census has been finalised, the modelled estimates are reviewed against, and potentially replaced by, the interstate migration estimates that are calculated from the Census (i.e. rebased to the Census). This is known as the re-derivation of interstate migration.

Rebasing and re-derivation of interstate migration

48 Due to incomplete coverage and the non-compulsory nature of available administrative (indirect) data sources, post-censal quarterly estimates of interstate migration have long been considered the weakest measure of a component of population change. For this reason, the model for generating post-censal estimates of interstate migration is largely superseded when new Census information becomes available (i.e. rebased to the Census).

49 Part of the process of rebasing Census counts for the ERP of the states and territories is the re-derivation of interstate migration for the intercensal period. The overall approach is to minimise state intercensal discrepancy using information from the two Census questions on usual residence one year ago and five year ago to estimate interstate movements. Where this Census information does not reduce the intercensal discrepancy, the rebased interstate migration estimates remain largely unchanged from the Medicare-based model.

Interstate migration method

50 Post-censal quarterly estimates of net interstate migration are created for the states and territories (excluding Other Territories) using interstate change of address advised to Medicare Australia and to the Department of Defence in the case of the military. Medicare data are adjusted by means of expansion factors. These expansion factors are used to account for an under coverage of Medicare data by various ages and sex. For example, it is known that some people, particularly younger card holders, do not register changes of address with Medicare, or do so long after the fact.

51 Expansion factors are used in the calculation of post-censal quarterly estimates of net interstate migration and remain constant throughout the intercensal period until once again they are reviewed after final data from the following Census of Population and Housing becomes available. They are calculated for each state and territory (excluding Other Territories), single year of age, sex and movement direction (i.e. arrivals or departures).

DEFENCE FORCE ADJUSTMENT

52 Adjustments to compensate for interstate defence force movements not covered by Medicare are applied to the quarterly interstate migration estimates. These adjustments are estimated using counts of defence force personnel by age, sex and state/territory, obtained from the Department of Defence, with 70% of any change in quarterly defence

*Interstate migration method
continued*

force numbers assumed to be due to interstate migration not otherwise covered by the Medicare model.

53 For further information on the process of estimating interstate migration and the administrative data used, see the *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1 Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001) and the *Information Paper: Evaluation of Administrative Data Sources for Use in Quarterly Estimation of Interstate Migration, 2006 to 2011* (cat. no. 3127.0.55.001) and *Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009* (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).

CENSUS COUNTS -
POPULATION MOBILITY

54 Censuses provide comprehensive data on the Australian population, cross-classified by a wide range of socio-economic characteristics and for a variety of geographic areas. It is also the optimal source for small area data and sub-populations. These data are referred to as 'Census counts' and are available as at Census dates only.

55 Population mobility in this publication refers to the geographic movement of people where there has been a change in the place of usual residence. It is measured using census data based on the place of usual residence of each individual at the time of the latest census and is compared with data based on the place of usual residence one year earlier and five years earlier as asked on the census form.

56 The Census asks a series of questions relating to each person's usual address on Census night, one year ago and five years ago. The indicative data from these questions are recorded as the Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP), Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P) and Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P). The combination of various Census data allows for the measurement and analyses of mobility patterns over time.

57 The geographic movement of individuals derived from data collected in the census only reflects the latest movement in the intercensal period, even though there may have been multiple movements during this period for some individuals.

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

58 The classification of countries in this publication is the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries*. For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) Second Edition* (cat. no. 1269.0). This replaced previous revision and the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* used in earlier issues of this publication.

59 The statistics on country of birth, citizenship, residence or main destination have certain limitations because of reporting on passenger cards. For instance, the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man (UK, CI & IOM) includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man. Similarly the United States of America includes 'America (undefined)'.

STATE AND TERRITORY
CLASSIFICATION

60 Prior to the 1996 Census, no external territories were included in geographical Australia although Census data were collected for Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Following amendments to the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* effective from July 1992, the two external territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands became part of geographical Australia. Since the 1996 Census, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and the Jervis Bay Territory (previously linked to the Australian Capital Territory for statistical purposes) comprise a pseudo 'ninth state/territory' of Australia. They are included in state nine 'Other Territories'.

STATE AND TERRITORY
CLASSIFICATION *continued*

61 Although the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* does not require quarterly estimation of the population for the territories, estimates for the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories are produced as these territories are included in the geographical area of Australia, and, with the states, sum to the Australian population.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS
AVAILABLE

62 Additional demographic information is available on the ABS web site, *Themes - Demography* page. Users can also access the full range of electronic ABS data free of charge on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

63 The ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Generally, a charge is made for providing this information. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

64 With the introduction of improved methods for estimating NOM and a new NOM processing system the ABS has developed an analytical data set called the Travellers Characteristics Data Base (based on data from final NOM processing using the 12/16 month rule). The following variables may be made available on request for final data only:

- Age (as at 30 June)
- Australian residents:
 - Country spent/intend to spend most time abroad
 - Main reason for journey (only available for temporary resident departures)
 - State or territory of intended address/state or territory of residence
- Citizenship (nationality)
- Country of birth
- Initial category of travel
- Marital status (not available for Australian and New Zealand citizens)
- Overseas visitors:
 - Country of residence
 - Main reason for journey (only available for temporary visitor arrivals)
 - State or territory of intended address/in which most time was spent
- Reference year (available from 2004 - final data only)
- Sex
- Type of traveller (based on actual recorded duration of stay in or out of Australia)
- Visa type

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

65 This publication draws extensively on information provided by DIAC. The ABS also uses information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

INCOMING CARD – FRONT

<p>Incoming passenger card • Australia</p> <p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN</p> <p>▶ Family/surname <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Given names <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Passport number <input type="text"/></p> <p>◆ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Intended address in Australia <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">State <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen:</p> <p>Do you have tuberculosis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>▶ Are you bringing into Australia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 2. More than 2250mL of alcohol or 250 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty and/or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$900, including gifts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Any food - includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Wooden articles, plants, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Animals, parts of animals, animal products including equipment, pet food, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, shells, bee products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Soil, items with soil attached or used in freshwater areas ie. sports/recreational equipment, shoes? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 10. Have you been in contact with farms, farm animals, wilderness areas or freshwater streams/lakes etc in the past 30 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.</p>	<p>YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/></p>
<p>TURN OVER THE CARD </p> <p>English</p>	

INCOMING CARD - BACK

<p>YOUR CONTACT DETAILS IN AUSTRALIA</p> <p>Phone <input type="text"/></p> <p>E-mail <input type="text"/></p> <p>OR <input type="text"/></p> <p>Address <input type="text"/> State <input type="text"/></p>	<p>EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS (FAMILY OR FRIEND)</p> <p>Name <input type="text"/></p> <p>E-mail, Phone OR <input type="text"/></p> <p>Mail address <input type="text"/></p>
<p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</p> <p>▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship? <input type="text"/></p> <p>◆ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Date of birth Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/></p>	<p>▶ PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>A Migrating permanently to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>B Visitor or temporary entrant <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> OR <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Your country of residence <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only)</p> <p>Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 7</p> <p>Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p>Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>C Resident returning to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</p> </div>
<p>Information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, customs, quarantine, statistical, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and its collection is authorised by legislation. It will be disclosed only to agencies administering these areas and those entitled to receive it under Australian law. The leaflet <i>Safeguarding your personal information</i> is available at Australian ports and airports.</p>	<p>10081505</p>
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Incoming passenger card used from October 2008.

OUTGOING CARD - FRONT

<p>Outgoing passenger card • Australia</p> <p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN</p> <p>▶ Family/surname <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Given names <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Passport number <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you will get off this flight <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Date of birth Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>▶ PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>D Visitor or temporary entrant departing <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ State where you spent most time</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>NSW <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Vic <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Qld <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>SA <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WA <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Tas <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NT <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>ACT <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Other <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>▶ Country of Residence <input type="text"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>E Australian resident departing temporarily <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ In which State do you live?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>NSW <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Vic <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Qld <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SA <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WA <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Tas <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NT <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>ACT <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Years Months Days</p> <p>▶ Intended length of stay overseas <input type="text"/> Years <input type="text"/> Months OR <input type="text"/> Days</p> <p>▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Main reason for overseas travel (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> one only):</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1</td> <td>Employment <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>2</td> <td>Education <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>3</td> <td>Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Holiday <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>4</td> <td>Other <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table> </div> </div>	NSW <input type="checkbox"/>	Vic <input type="checkbox"/>	Qld <input type="checkbox"/>	SA <input type="checkbox"/>	WA <input type="checkbox"/>	Tas <input type="checkbox"/>	NT <input type="checkbox"/>	ACT <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>		NSW <input type="checkbox"/>	Vic <input type="checkbox"/>	Qld <input type="checkbox"/>	SA <input type="checkbox"/>	WA <input type="checkbox"/>	Tas <input type="checkbox"/>	NT <input type="checkbox"/>	ACT <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/>	1	Employment <input type="checkbox"/>	5	Business <input type="checkbox"/>	2	Education <input type="checkbox"/>	6	Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/>	3	Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/>	7	Holiday <input type="checkbox"/>	4	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	8	<p>F Australian resident departing permanently <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ In which State did you live?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>NSW <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Vic <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Qld <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>SA <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WA <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Tas <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NT <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>ACT <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Other <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>▶ What is your country of future residence? <input type="text"/></p>	NSW <input type="checkbox"/>	Vic <input type="checkbox"/>	Qld <input type="checkbox"/>	SA <input type="checkbox"/>	WA <input type="checkbox"/>	Tas <input type="checkbox"/>	NT <input type="checkbox"/>	ACT <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
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OUTGOING CARD - BACK

<p>▶ Are you taking out of Australia AUD10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? If answered 'Yes' you must complete an International Currency Transfer Report to present with this card. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Did you know? You can find any lost superannuation accounts you may have by visiting www.ato.gov.au/superseeker. You will need to provide your Australian tax file number, address and date of birth to access the system. If you worked in Australia on a temporary resident visa you may be able to claim your superannuation money back. For more information on how to apply visit www.ato.gov.au/departaustralia</p>	<p>MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD, ON DEPARTURE WITH YOUR BOARDING PASS AND PASSPORT.</p>
<p><small>Information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, customs, quarantine, statistical, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and its collection is authorised by legislation. It will be disclosed only to agencies administering these areas and those entitled to receive it under Australian law. The leaflet <i>Safeguarding your personal information</i> is available at Australian ports and airports.</small></p>	<p style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">01081607</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><small>© Commonwealth of Australia 2008 16 (Design date 01/08)</small></p>	

Outgoing passenger card used from October 2008.

GLOSSARY

- 12/12 month rule** A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence in which the 12 month usual residence criterion in population estimates is measured across a 12 month period. Under a 12/12 month rule, overseas travellers must be resident in Australia for a *continuous* 12 month period or more to be included in the estimated resident population. Similarly, Australian residents travelling overseas must be absent from Australia for a *continuous* 12 month period or more to be removed from the estimated resident population.
- 12/16 month rule** A method for measuring an overseas traveller's duration of stay or absence which takes an approach to measure usual residence that *does not have to be continuous*, as opposed to the *continuous* approach used under a 12/12 month rule. Under a 12/16 month rule, overseas travellers must have been resident in Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to be included in the estimated resident population.
- The 12/16 month rule therefore takes account of those persons who may have left Australia briefly and returned, while still being resident for 12 months out of 16. Similarly, it takes account of Australians who live most of the time overseas but periodically return to Australia for short periods.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin** The *2006 Census of Population and Housing* (Household Form) asked the following question of each person:
- Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?*
- For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island origins, mark both 'yes' boxes.
 - No
 - Yes, Aboriginal
 - Yes, Torres Strait Islander
- Demographic statistics are based on this definition.
- Australian resident** For estimated resident population statistics, the Census year population estimates classify a person as an Australian resident if the person has (in the most recent Census) reported a usual address in Australia where the person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in the Census year. The post-censal estimates, while based on the Census data, are updated with international migration data that have a criterion of one year or more of intended stay in or departure from Australia.
- Average annual growth rate** The average annual growth rate, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula:
- $$r = \left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$
- where:
- P_n is the population at the end of the period
 - P_0 is the population at the start of the period
 - n is the length of the period between P_n and P_0 in years.

Category jumping	<p>Category jumping was the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to/from Australia, such that their classification as short-term or as long-term/permanent movers is different at arrival/departure from that after 12 months. For more information see <i>Migration, Australia, 2002–03</i>, (cat. no. 3412.0), Chapter 6, 'Special article: Adjustments to overseas migration estimates'.</p> <p>The Australian resident component of category jumping for a reference quarter was estimated by comparing the number of residents departing short-term in that quarter with all residents who left in that quarter and return in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of Australian residents who 'jumped category'.</p> <p>Similarly, the number of overseas visitors arriving short-term in a quarter was compared with all overseas visitors who arrived in that quarter and depart in the following 12 months, to obtain the net number of overseas visitors 'who jumped category'.</p> <p>Estimates of category jumping were derived by subtracting the Australian resident component from the overseas visitor component.</p> <p>Category jumping is no longer used following the implementation of the NOM 12/16 month rule.</p>
Category of movement	<p>Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ permanent movements ■ long-term movements (one year or more) ■ short-term movements (less than one year). <p>A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.</p>
Census	<p>The complete enumeration of a population or groups at a point in time with respect to well-defined characteristics (e.g. Population, Manufacturing, etc.). When the word is capitalised, "Census" usually refers to the national <i>Census of Population and Housing</i>.</p>
Census collection district (CD)	<p>The smallest geographic area for which population estimates are calculated. For more information see the <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p>
Census count	<p>The Census of Population and Housing enumerates persons on the basis of where they were located on Census Night. The Census also compiles information on people according to their place of usual residence. This information is coded to Census collection districts (CDs). This means that Census counts of people can be produced according to their location on Census Night as well as their place of usual residence. Characteristics of households are based on persons usually resident in a dwelling.</p>
Country of birth	<p>The classification of countries is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). For more detailed information refer to <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) Second Edition</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).</p>
Country of residence	<p>Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.</p>
Emigration	<p>The process of leaving one country to take up permanent or semi-permanent residence in another.</p>

Estimated resident population (ERP)	The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 out of 16 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 out of 16 months.
Family stream	Those categories of the Migration Program where the core eligibility criteria are based on a close family relationship with an Australian citizen or permanent resident sponsor. The immediate accompanying families of principal applicants in the family stream (e.g. children of spouses) are also counted as part of the family stream. This definition of family stream is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) who administer the Migration Program.
Humanitarian Program	The Humanitarian Program provides protection to refugees and resettlement to those for whom it may be the appropriate durable solution. The Humanitarian Program is administered by DIAC.
Indigenous origin	Persons who identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Indigenous status	See Indigenous origin.
Intended length of stay	On arrival in Australia, all overseas visitors are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay in Australia'. On departure from Australia, all Australian residents are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay overseas'.
Intercensal discrepancy	Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population, the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change which take account of information available from the latest Census. It is caused by errors in the start and/or finish population estimates and/or in estimates of births, deaths or migration in the intervening period which cannot be attributed to a particular source.
Intercensal error	Intercensal error is the difference between two estimates at 30 June of a Census year population, the first based on the latest Census and the second arrived at by updating the 30 June estimate of the previous Census year with intercensal components of population change which do not take account of information available from the latest Census.
Immigration	The process of entering one country from another to take up permanent or semi-permanent residence.
Internal migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a defined geographical area within Australia and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that defined geographical area during a specified time period. This difference may be either positive or negative.
Interstate migration	See net interstate migration.
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ overseas visitors who state that they intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently) ■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Australian residents who state that they intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently) ■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

Main reason for journey	Overseas visitors/temporary entrants arriving in Australia and Australian residents departing temporarily from Australia are asked to state their main reason for journey. All statistics relating to main reason for journey use the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ convention/conference ■ business ■ visiting friends/relatives ■ holiday ■ employment ■ education ■ other.
Main state or territory of stay	Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the state or territory in which they spent the most time.
Median age	For any distribution the median age is that age which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Where the age for a particular record has not been stated, that record is excluded from the calculation.
Migration	The movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new or semi-permanent residence. Migration can be international (migration between countries) and internal (migration within a country).
Migration adjustment	The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas migration (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. Migration adjustments replaced the 'category jumping' adjustments previously applied to NOM estimates.
Migration effectiveness ratio (MER)	The net gain or loss of persons from or to a population divided by the total gross moves (i.e. arrivals plus departures) and expressed as a percentage. The lower the ratio the less effectiveness of migration as a process of population redistribution.
Migration Program	The annual planned (non-Humanitarian) permanent intake administered by DIAC which regulates the number of visas granted for permanent entry from offshore and for permanent resident status onshore. It does not include New Zealand citizens, Australian citizens returning after permanently departing, residents of external territories such as Norfolk Island, and persons granted Australian citizenship overseas.
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths.
Net interstate migration (NIM)	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory. This difference can be either positive or negative.
Net overseas migration (NOM)	Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. It is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more; ■ the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures). <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a travellers' <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the 12/16 rule. Preliminary NOM estimates are modelled on patterns of traveller behaviours observed in final NOM estimates for the same period two years earlier.</p>

Net overseas migration rate	The net overseas migration rate is the number of NOM travellers in a given period divided by the population sending or receiving the NOM travellers at a given period. It is calculated per 1,000 population.
Net undercount	The difference between the actual Census count (including imputations) and an estimate of the number of people who should have been counted in the Census. This estimate is based on the PES conducted after each Census. For a category of person (e.g. based on age, sex and state of usual residence), net undercount is the resultant of Census undercount, overcount, misclassification and imputation error.
NOM arrivals	NOM arrivals are all overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population. Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a travellers' <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the 12/16 rule.
NOM departures	NOM departures are all overseas departures that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of outgoing international travellers (Australian residents and long term visitors to Australia) who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population. Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a travellers' <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the 12/16 rule.
Other territories	Following amendments to the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> effective from July 1992, the two external territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands became part of geographical Australia. Since the 1996 Census, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and the Jervis Bay Territory (previously linked to the Australian Capital Territory for statistical purposes) comprise a pseudo 'ninth state/territory' of Australia. They are included in state nine 'Other Territories'.
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the arrival or departure of persons, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
Overseas migration	See net overseas migration (NOM).
Overseas migration adjustment	See Migration adjustment.
Permanent arrivals	Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay); ■ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to migrate permanently; and ■ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas-born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by DIAC. Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIAC.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.
Place of usual residence	See usual residence.
Population age-sex pyramid	A population age-sex pyramid is a bar chart graphically representing the age structure of the population, usually in five-year age groups, for males and females separately. The age structure of the population usually approximates the shape of a pyramid because mortality progressively reduces the number in each birth cohort as it ages. The age pyramid is useful to show the existence of unusually large or small cohorts, and in this

Population age-sex pyramid <i>continued</i>	way, not only conveys a lot about a country's past demographic history, but also a great deal about its demographic future.
Population growth	For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy.
Population growth rate	Population change over a period as a proportion (percentage) of the population at the beginning of the period.
Population mobility	Population mobility refers to the geographic movement of people where there has been a change in the place of usual residence.
Population turnover	Population turnover is the sum of interstate arrivals and departures during a year expressed as a proportion of the resident population of the state or territory at the beginning of a time period. Population turnover can also incorporate overseas arrivals and departures (as used for net overseas migration estimates) to and from each state or territory during a year.
Return migration	Return migration is the emigration of former settlers to their country of birth.
Sex ratio	The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio is defined for total population, at birth, at death and among age groups by selecting the appropriate numerator and denominator of the ratio.
Short-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months ■ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	Short-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months ■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.
Skill stream	Those categories of the Migration Program where the core eligibility criteria are based on the applicant's employability or capacity to invest and/or do business in Australia. The immediate accompanying families of principal applicants in the skill stream are also counted as part of the skill stream. This definition of skill stream is used by DIAC who administer the Migration Program.
State or territory of intended address/where lived	Overseas visitors are asked on arrival in Australia for their state or territory of intended address. On departure from Australia overseas visitors are asked the state or territory where they spent most time. Australian residents are asked on departure for the state or territory in which they live/lived. Residents returning to Australia are asked for their state or territory of intended address.
State or territory of intended stay	See State or territory of intended address/where lived.
State or territory of usual residence	State or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory and SLA of usual residence of the estimated resident population. In the case of overseas movements, state or territory of usual residence refers to the state or territory regarded by the traveller as the one in which he/she lives or has lived. State or territory of intended residence is derived from the intended address given by settlers, and by Australian residents returning after a journey abroad. Particularly in the case of the former, this information does not necessarily relate to the state or territory in which the traveller will eventually establish a permanent residence.
State or territory where spent most time	See Main state or territory of stay.

Statistical division (SD)	Statistical divisions (SDs) consist of one or more statistical subdivisions (SSDs). The divisions are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical local area (SLA)	Statistical local areas (SLAs) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole local government areas (LGAs). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Further information concerning SLAs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Statistical subdivision (SSD)	Statistical subdivisions (SSDs) are of intermediate size, between statistical local area (SLA) and statistical division (SD). In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Further information concerning SSDs is contained in <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).
Step migration	Step migration is the emigration of former settlers to a country other than their country of birth.
Temporary NOM arrivals	<p>Temporary NOM arrivals are all temporary overseas arrivals that contribute to net overseas migration (NOM). It is the number of incoming international travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population but are not migrating permanently.</p> <p>Under the current method for estimating final net overseas migration this term is based on a travellers' <i>actual</i> duration of stay or absence using the 12/16 rule.</p>
Usual residence	Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year.

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